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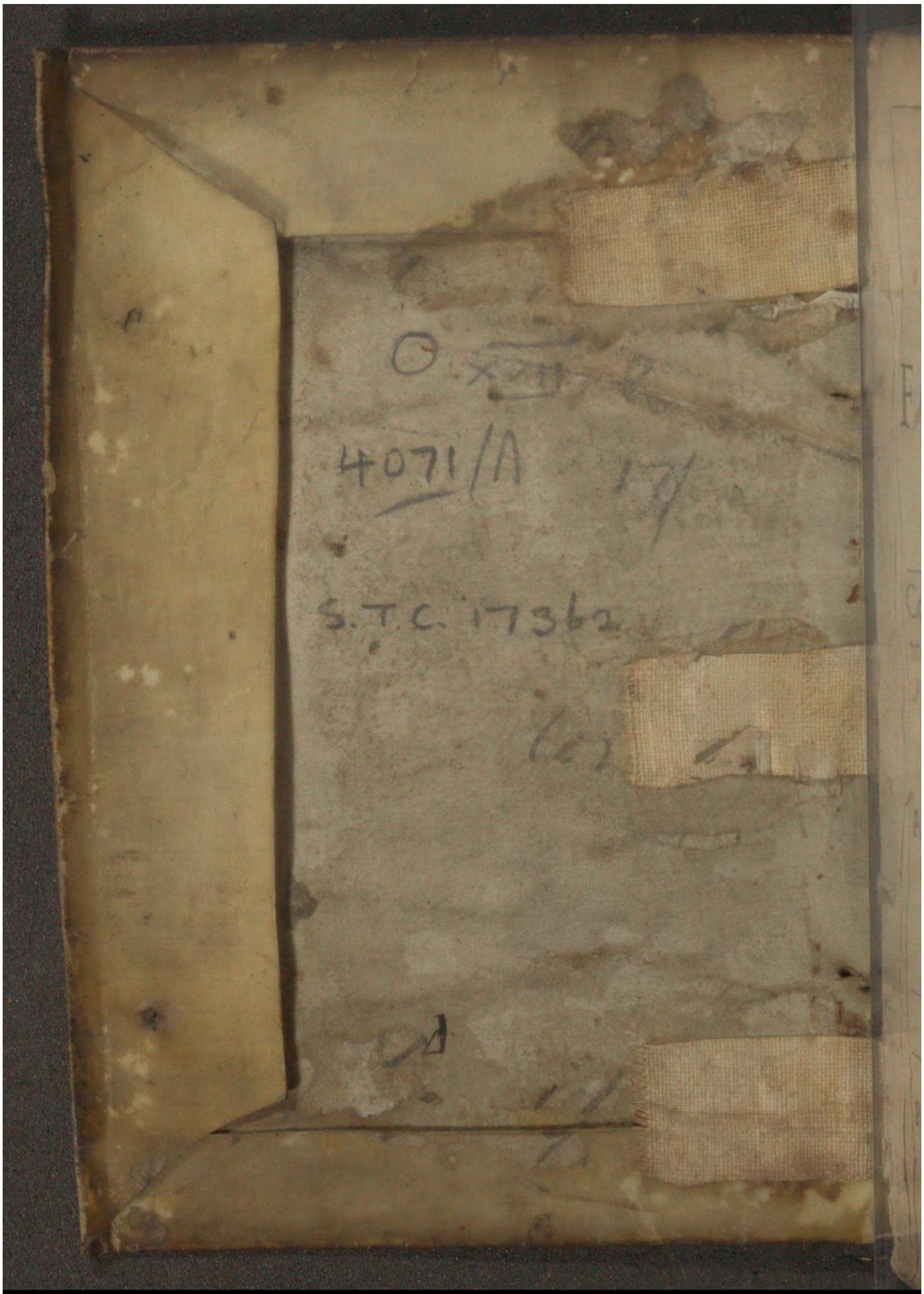
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Hungers Preuention:

OR,

The whole Arte OF FOWLING BY Water *and* Land.

Containing all the Secrets belonging to that Arte, and brought into a true *Forme or Method, by which the most Ignorant* may know how to take any kind of *Fowle, either by Land or Water.*

Also, exceeding necessary and profitable for all such as trauell by Sea, and come into vninhabited places: Especially, all those that haue any thing to doe with new Plantations.

By GERVASE MARKHAM.

LONDON,
Printed by *A. Math.* for *Anne Helme* and *Thomas Langley*, and are to be sold at their Shops in Saint Dunstons Church yard, and ouer against the Sarazens head without Newgate.
1621.

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TO THE HO-
NORABLE KNIGHT

Sr. EDVVIN SANDS, and to his much honourd and worthy friends Mr. THOMAS GIBBS *Esquire*, Mr. THEODORE GVLSTON Doctor of Physicke, and Mr. *Samuel Rotte* Esquire, Aduenturers, and Noble fauourers of the blessed Plantation of VIRGINIA.

CVstome which maketh this claime of Dedication, and the goodnesse of your noble and worthy Natures, stirres in me a bouldnesse

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to call vpon your names, and to fixe them to the Frontiſpiece of this ſmall and little Treatiſe, that as a ſafe Armour they may ſhield it from the bitterneſſe of Enuie. What the worke is, or how profitable it may be, either to the preſent times, or thoſe of the future, your owne iudgements can better tell, then any defence in mee make perfect; It is ſufficient that I haue haue brought it into the world to doe you Seruice, at which ende if it haue the happineſſe to arriue, it hath the full gaine of all mine owne wiſhes; if otherwiſe it ſtumble on miſchance, the obliuion which ſhall couer me ſhall bee no greater then the patience which I haue long ſince made mine owne and onely companion. Howeuer my hope which cannot ſincke, and your goodneſſes (which is the ſtrong ground-worke of this my poore ende a-

endeauour) ſhall keepe mee thus confident that what I haue done is both honeſt in it ſelfe, and wholeſome for others, and with that Liuory I ſend it into the World to doe you and yours ſeruice, both here, and in other forraine places.

By him that is the true

admirer of your Vertues.

GERVASE MARKHAM.

TO

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To all the most worthy and noble Lords, Knights, Gentlemen and Merchants, Counsellors, *and Aduenturers for the* blessed Plantation of VIRGINIA.

HAue heere presumed (Right Honourable, right Worshipfull, and most worthy Gentlemen) to present vnto your hands this small Treatise, being a Worke long by mee thought vpon, long by many of my deerest friends vrged vpon, and now I hope (to the glory of God and my Countries profit) in a good and prosperous houre brought foorth to be lookt vpon : The Liuory it weares is Truth, the reward it seeks

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is triall and experience, and the full ayme at which it bends is the generall good of all good men, whose painefull industries makes them the Masters, Fathers, and Nurses of the best Knowledges.

Ignorance, Wealth, and Ease may hold sleight of the argument, but that Wisdome and Experience which hath runne through the test of Affliction, will say it is worthy and necessary: for it will feed the hungry, cloath the naked, and giue soft rest to the weary; it will appeuse Mutenies, breede Loue, and make men able euery way to doe and suffer.

Being then so good in it selfe, and so glorious in others, to whom can I better preferre it then to your worthy goodnesses, whose pyous and religious hearts, ayming to reduce an Infinite number of yet lost soules to the possession of the true heauenly Hierusalem, *haue already kindled the glori-*

ous

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ous Star of example in the South, which doubtlesse giueth that certaine promise of neuer to be extinguisht Sunneshine, that men which are now lyuing, Babes sucking, and Infants yet vnborne, shall trauell as holy Pylgrimes to your monuments, to admire and praise your vertues. To the Treasurie of that action of Plantation, loe, I bring this my poore mite, and offer it to your seruice, which if you shall please to accept, I doubt not but the benefit shall returne to those in your imployment a reuenue worthy their practise; and my selfe rest euer ready to doe you and my Countrey Seruice.

Geruase Markham.

A

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Hungers Preuention.

CONTAINING
The whole Art of Fowling by Water and Land.

CHAP. I.

Of the pleaſant recreation of Fowling, and all the particular knowledges belonging to the ſame.

FOwling is an Art of diſcerning and vnderſtanding how to take all manner of Fowle, and it is to bee applyed or vſed two ſeueral wayes, that is to ſay, either by enchantment, or enticement, by winning or wooing the *The Art of Fowling.*

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Fowle vnto you with Pipe, Whistle, or Call: which either beguileth them with their own voyce, or amazeth them with the strangenesse of the sound: or else by Engine, which vnawares surpriseth and entangleth them: of both which I shall speake more largely hereafter.

Diuersitie of Fowle.

Now for the Fowle on which this Art is to be exercised, they are diuers and of sundry natures; and so as if a man should runne into all the particularities, it were infinite to discribe, because they alter in nature as in feather: but for the purpose of which I intend to entreat, and for the better vnderstanding of the Reader, I will reduce them onely into two generall kindes or heads: that is to say, into Water-Fowle, and Land-Fowle, concluding vnder them all whatsoeuer is vsefull or necessary for man: as whether it bee for his pleasure, his particular profite and vocation, or for his dishe, whereby his Table and dyet may bee supported and maintained, and but for some one of these three, this Art is needelesse and vselesse.

Of the nature of Water-Fowle.

To speake then first of Water-Fowle, which for their more aboundance and generalitie of vse, you shall vnderstand they

they are a kind of Fowle which naturally take delight to liue in the water, gathering from thence their foode and sustenance: and out of the which they cannot by any meanes liue, which makes them more particular in some places then other Land-Fowle are: for into high and dry countries they wil not come except in the Winter season, and not then neither except it bee vpon great inundation or ouerflowing of Brooks, which commonly so soone as they returne into their first narrow and small estate, they foorthwith quit the places and are no more seene there; for it is to be vnderstood that all Water-fowle are in their owne nature the subtilleſt and wiſeſt of Birds, and moſt reſpectiue to their owne safetie: whence it came to passe that the moſt auncienteſt and skilfull Faulconers haue compared them to a well ordered, and well gouerned Campe strongly fortified and intrenched with floods of waters, Riuers and Ditches, with their high bankes almoſt vnpaſſable, and hauing Scouts on land farre off, and Courts of Guard, Sentinels, and all sorts of other watchfull Officers surrounding the body

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of the groſſe, to giue a ſpeedy allarume on any aproach or diſmay taken; and indeede, who ſoeuer ſhall obſerue their maner of liuing or coutching, ſhall find no leſſe then I haue ſpoken, and how euer ſome ſtraggling Fowle which lye alooffe from the greater number, or whole body will ſtill call firſt, and as it were awaken the reſt vpon the leaſt noyſe, amazement, or other affright diſcerned; for it is the nature of Water-fowle neuer to flye alone, but in great flockes and heards, hauing euer a moſt eſpeciall reſpect to the generall ſafetie: and where at any time you ſhall ſee a ſingle Fowle, or a couple flying alone, there you may be aſſured they haue violently beene ſtirred vp by ſome affright, and ſo either in the amazement, or purſuite, haue beene compelled to ſeperate and diſperſe themſelues, yet ſuch is their natures, and ſo adicted to ſotietie and company, that they will not ceaſe; nay, hardly ſometimes leaue wing vntill they haue met together againe: and as this may ſometimes happen by mens paſsing vp and downe by their haunts, ſo it moſt commonly chaunceth by the beating of *Hagards,*

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gards, and wilde Hawkes vpon riuers and blanke waters which turning aloft, and watching for their pray: when at any time they ariſe, preſently purſue them, and cauſe theſe alterations: Nay, the very bald Buzzard, and Ring-tayle will ſometimes occaſion the ſame.

CHAP. II.

The ſeuerall kinds of Fowle, and taking with Nets.

NOW of theſe Water-fowle, and ſuch as may very well paſſe vnder that title, there are innumerable kindes, if feather or proportion ſhould diſtinguiſh them: but for the better order and method of this worke which I intend, I will onely reduce them into two ſeuerall kindes. That is, ſuch as liue of the water, and vpon the water by gathering much of their food from thence, and ſwimming continually thereupon, and ſuch as liue of the water, but

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not vpon the water, as by the gathering of moſt of their food from thence, but not ſwimming vpon the ſame, more then wading with their long legs therin, & diuing with their long necks to gather that wheron they feed. For ſuch as liue of the water & on the water, are wild *Swannes*, or *Elkes*, *Buztards*, *wilde Geeſe*, *Barnacles*, *Mallards*, *Widgeons*, *Teales*, *Snypes*, *Shelfoule*, and all manner of Fowle whatſoeuer, which hath a whole webbd foot like the *Geeſe*, or *Mallard* being, as it were, by nature made and accommodated for the water; thoſe whole webde feete like Oares, rearing their bodies vpon the waters in what manner they pleaſe; and theſe are called the ſmaller kind of wilde Fowles: Thoſe which liue of the water, not on the water, are *Cranes*, *Herons*, *Bittors*, *Storkes*, and any Fowle whatſoeuer which findeth his ſuſtenance in the water and yet hath his foot clouen, and theſe are called euer the greater ſort of water Fowle.

The haunts of Fowle. Now to proceed to the pleaſure, profit and knowledge of this Art, which is the manner of taking of either of theſe kind of Fowles: The firſt and principa-

leſt

leſt thing our skilfull Fowler hath to learne, is the knowledge of the haunts or places of reſidence where theſe Fowle for the moſt part abide; for to hunt (as men ſay) after *Had I wiſt*, or to finde the pleaſure you purſue but by chance or hazard, without Art, knowledge and experience, makes the toyle ſo much greater then the delight, and the profit ſo incertaine, that both lye drowned and loſt in the ignorance. This to redreſſe and draw a certainty to the recreation: you ſhall vnderſtand that all ſorts of greater Wilde-fowle, which are thoſe which cleaue the foote; their haunts are commonly by the edges and ſides of ſhallow Riuers, Brookes, or other rundels, or currents of water which doe either come from their eſpeciall heads, or elſe are worne and made by the violence and force of the inundations of Land-waters, which falling downe into thoſe low places or draines, doe for the Winter time runne like ſmall Brookes, or Riuers, and theſe Sewers or paſſages of water commonly doe not laſt longer then the Winter or Spring, but dry vp as the yeare groweth dry and temperat.

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Neither ſhall you heere expect to finde herdes or flockes of theſe Fowle, for neither will the place affoord them foode, nor is the ſafety ſo pleaſing to multitudes, onely vpon ſuch wadable Riuers, you ſhall finde here a couple and there a couple, and hardly aboue a payre at once in one place, which makes them ſomewhat the harder to be taken by engine or deuice, but are the braueſt and beſt flights for Hawkes that can be deuiſed; eſpecially the *Heron* which taketh moſt delight in theſe places, becauſe here they may wade & diue at ther pleaſures: for by reaſon of the breaking out of Riuers, whoſe ouerflowes falleth into theſe rundels or forſt currants, theſe Fowles often finde much ſmall Fiſh and other prey which makes them tarry and continue about thoſe places; beſides being ſo eaſie to wade and diue in, the prey is gotten with eaſe, and the Foule much apter to continue there then in places of more difficulty: Alſo they delight in low ſtickes and boggy places, where the Land-waters deſcending, fall and keepe a continuall lake or plaſh, and the more ſedgie, mariſh, rotten and fer-

till

till ſuch grounds are, the fitter they are for the haunts of ſuch foule, prouided they haue firme wading therein without pits, quarries or ſuch places of deepes and dangers: alſo they loue to haunt and abide vpon the dry bankes, or hard knobs of earth which either border about, or are within ouerflowed and drowned Medowes, lowe Paſtures or ſuch like firme earthes, where the Fowle may wade and wander vp and downe to finde his food, now in the water, and immediately on the dry ground; They loue alſo the dry parts of drowned Fennes, which are ouergrowne with tall and long ruſhes, reads, ſeges, ſtouer, or any other kinde of Couert, eſpecially the *Bilters* which naturaly is a melancholly foule, & delighteth not in the day but in dark ſhadie and obſcure places; laſtly, they affect to wander vpon rotten and halfe drowned Mores or Carrs, through which paſſe many draynes or ſluces for water, or the hollow vallies of Downes, Heathes, or Plaines, where there is ſhelter either of hedges, Hills, Rocks, or other tuffes of Buſhes or Trees, where they may lurke obſcurely and be hardly diſerned; now

for

for the leſſer Foule and ſuch as cleaue not the foote, but haue it entire as in one webbe; their chiefe and principalleſt hauntes, and where the greateſt numbers reſort, is on continuall drowned Fennes or Carrs, where the water abideth the longeſt time without abatement, or when it is by the violence of the Sunnes heate, and the dry temprature of the ſeaſon brought to be firme ground, yet it is ſo inuironed with greate Sluces, Ditches, and draynes or with the fallings downe of great maine Riuers or curents of freſh water, that there is continually plenty for them to ſwime vpon, and to finde ſaftie from the affright of men, and the troubles of the grazing of Cattle; either of which they will not indure, whence it comes that as the water leaues them ſo they leaue the place, and remoue into the moyſter and coulder Clymats; their haunt is the maine Streames and Channels of the greateſt Riuers, where the current is ſwifteſt and leaſt ſubiect to freize, and the broader and deeper ſuch Riuers are, the greater delight doe the ſmaller Foule take therein. The *Wild Gooſe* and the *Barnackle* onely excepted, which de-

light

light not in any water aboue their sonnding, for when they cannot conueniently come to the bottome to sucke vpon the Ouze, or fatnesse of the water, they presently depart thence and seeke more shallow places; also these two sorts of Fowle the *Wild Goose* and *Barnackle*, are infinitly delighted with greene winter Corne, as the blades of Wheate or Rye: and therefore they are euer for the most part to be found where any such Graine is sowne, especially where the ends of the Lands are much drowned or haue much water standing about them, wherein they may bath and padell themselues after their feeding. The next place that these smaller wild Foule delight to haunt in are the smaller Brookes and Riuers; pits & ponds full of water, as where quaries of stone haue beene digged, plaister, clay, Potters earth or such like matter: also vpon drowned Medowes, Pastures, Mores or such like places: also vpon plashes and blancke waters, or vpon Meares, loughes or any great Lakes, and so much the rather if they be full of little Ilands very seldome frequented, and those Ilands well furnished with Shrubs, Bushes, Reedes,

Reeds, and other ſuch like ſhelter, for then they will build therein and (the water running continually) not depart at any ſeaſon, and if theſe Ilands haue growing within them ſome very tall Trees alſo, it is a good haunt for the greater wild Foule alſo: for the *Sorke*, *Craine*; and ſome other delight to build and breed in ſuch places. Laſtly theſe ſmaler wilde Foule delight to be whereſoeuer any water remaineth, and little reſort of people commeth, for the only thing they labor for is t'heir ſafety, and where they are not perſwaded of it, there is no abiding.

CHAP. III.

Taking of great Foule with Nets.

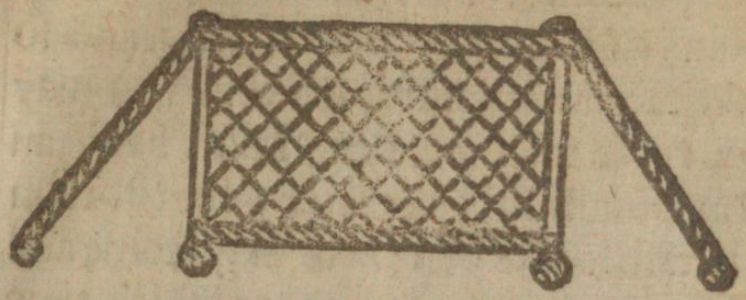
WHen our Fowler knoweth the haunts of euery ſorte of Foule, he ſhall then proceed and learne how to take them; and in it there are diuers things to be obſerued, for Foule are to be taken diuers wayes as by Nets, with Fowling Piece, with the Stalk-

Stalking horſe, with the Water Dogge, or by driuing them as in the time of moulting, and diuers other ſundry waies, all which ſhall be at large ſet forth and explained hereafter: Firſt then for the taking of theſe greater ſorte of wilde Fowel with Nets, he ſhall firſt obſerue the making of his Nets, which would be of the ſtrongeſt & beſt twind Packthred, with great and large maſhes, at leaſt two Inches from poynt to poynt, or from knot to knot, for it is to be obſerued that theſe maſhes the longer they are (ſo as the Fowle may not creepe through them) the better they are and the ſooner and faſter they doe entangle and hould the Fowle; for the quantitie it would be not aboue two fadome deepe at the moſt, and ſixe in length, which is the greateſt proportion that can be, and as much as a man is well able to ouerthrow: this Net ſhall be verdgd on each ſide with very ſtrong Corde, and at each end extended out ſtiffe vpon long Poals for the purpoſe, then the Fowler hauing obſerued the haunts of theſe Foule, that is to ſay their Morning and Euening feeding, (for you ſhall ſeldome obſerue both in one

and

and the selfe same place) he shall make sure to come at least two howers before those feeding times; which is at twilight in the morning, and after Sunne set at night, and vpon those haunts hee shall spread his net plaine and flatte vpon the ground, staking the two lower ends firme vnto the ground, so as they may onely come and goe and no more : as for the vpper endes or higer verdge it shall stand extended vpon the long corde, the further ende thereof being staked fast downe to the earth two or three Fadome from the Nette, and the stake which staketh downe that coarde to stand in a direct and euen line with the lower edge or verdge of the Net, the distance still obserued then the other ende of the coard (which shall be at least tenne or twelue fadome long) the Fowler shall hould in his owne hand at the vttermost distance aforesaid, where he shall make some artificiall shelter of grasse, sodds, earth, or such like matter, where hee may lye out of the sight of the Fowle, and neither giue them offence by his owne view, or the thing whereby he is obscured, according to this figure following.

And



And theſe things thus being made fit, he ſhall haue care that his Net lye ſo tickle and yare that vpon the leaſt pull or twich it will riſe from the earth and flye ouer. Then he ſhall with his knife cut vp ſhort dead fogge and other graſſe, and ſprinckling it on the ſurface of the Net, hide it as much as you can from the view of the Fowle, for they are ſubtill, and vpon the leaſt diſlike are gone ſuddenly : when things are thus fitted you ſhall lye cloſe and watch their feeding time, and if you ſhall cloſſe by your Net ſtake downe a liue *Heron* (formerly taken) for a Stale, and to entice the Fowle within your danger it will be better, making her now and then to flutter her wings, and thus the Fowle comming vnto their haunt, and feeding vp and downe as their natures are, as ſoone as you perceiue a competent number come within the danger of your

Net

Net, you may draw your Coard ſuddenly and caſt the Nette ouer them, and ſo take at your pleaſure, and thus you may doe till the Sunne bee almoſt halfe an houre high, but not after; for till then ſeuerall flockes of Fowle may come and feede, but after not any, at which time you may take vp your Nettes and depart, doing the like in the euening at their euening haunts, which is from the Sunneſet till twilight at night, or firſt ryſing of the Starres: and thus you may take any of theſe greater ſort of Wilde-Fowle; as alſo the *Plouer* of both kinds or any Fowle whatſoeuer which taketh his foode from the Land as much as from the Water, or more at ſome times and ſeaſons.

CHAP. IIII.

The taking of ſmall Fowle with Nets, and great Fowle with Strings.

NOw for the taking of your ſmaller ſort of Wilde-Fowle with Nettes, which are ſuch as for the moſt part frequent

quent and feede vpon the water, you ſhall firſt obſerue to make your Nets of the ſmalleſt and ſtrongeſt packthred, and the maſhes of a much leſſe compaſſe then for the greater Fowle, neither ſhall they be of aboue two foot and a halfe or three foote deepe, and as theſe are for diuers purpoſes ſo they ſhal be of diuers lengths as ſome to pitch ouerthwart Brooks or Riuers, & they ſhal be anſwerable to the Brookes or Riuers they are pitcht ouer, as ſome two fadome, ſome three, ſome fiue, and ſome nine, and theſe Nets ſhall be lined on both ſides with falſe Nets of ſtrong packthred, euery maſh being very neare a foote and a halfe ſquare each way, that as the Fowle ſtriketh either through them, or againſt them, ſo the ſmaller Net may paſſe through the great maſhes & ſo ſtraiten and intangle the Fowle as thus.



Theſe Nets you ſhall pitch for the Eue-

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ning flight of Fowle, before Sunne set, and you shall stake them fast downe on each side of the Riuer, about halfe a foot within the water, the lower side of the Net being so plumd that it may sinke so farre and no more, then for the vpper side of the Net, you shall place it slantwise shoaling against the water, yet not touching the water by a foote and a halfe at the least, and the strings which supports and holds vp this vpper side of the Net, shall be fastned to small yeelding sticks, prickt in the bancke, which as the Fowle striketh may yeeld and giue libertie to the Net to runne and intangle the Fowle: yet one end euer made so fast that the Net may by no meanes be carried away, and thus you shall place diuers of these Nets ouer diuers parts of the Riuer or Brooke, about twelue score one from an other as the Riuer shall giue you ocasion, so that if any Fowle come vpon the Riuer that night, you shall be sure to haue your share thereof: this done if there be any Fenne, plash, pits, or other blancke waters a good distance from the Riuer, you shall goe downe vnto them, and the Euening beginning to shut in,

you

you ſhall ſhoote a Piece, two or three off vpon thoſe blancke waters and raiſe the Fowle from thence, which at that time being ſcard will preſently pack to the Riuers, then you ſhall take your larger and midle ſizd Nets, and with them you ſhall ſurround your ſmall plaſhes, pits, or blancke waters, hanging your Nets ſlope-wiſe and houering ouer them, yet ſo looſe as is poſſible; then with your largeſt or longeſt Nets of all, you ſhall goe to the Fenns or bigger waters, and in thoſe places where the greateſt haunts of Fowle are, you ſhall ſtake downe your Nets on the bankes, ſhoaling ouer the water in ſuch ſort as hath beene formerly diſcribed; ſo as no Fowle can come to the banke, or riſe from the banke, but may be intangled: alſo if there be any couert of Sedge, Reede, Ruſhes, or other matter within the water, you ſhall pitch your Nets about them alſo; which done an howre or two before day in the Morning, you ſhall take your Peice and goe to the Riuer firſt and ſee what your Nets hath taken, which when you haue vnlayded, you may then take vp thoſe Nets and lap them vp till the next Euening,

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then if you finde there be many Fowle on the Riuer, you may ſhoote off your Piece in one or two places, and that will preſently ſend them to the Fenns and blanke Waters, which done, when you haue beſtowed your Nets in places conuenient til you haue further vſe for them, you ſhall about the firſt riſing of the Sun, goe to your other Nets which are on the blanke waters, and ſee what they haue taken and vnlade them; and ſo hang them by till the next time of vſe as aforeſaid, and thus without fayle, where plenty of Fowle are you ſhall take plenty: and where they are the ſcarceſt yet you ſhall haue an equall ſhare without much trouble.

The taking of great Fowle with ſtrings.

The next manner of taking of Fowle is with Strings or Lines made of long ſmall Coard knotted here and there, and containing in length many fadomes, according to the proportion of the places and haunts where you are to lay them; and they are of eſpeciall great vſe for the taking of all ſorts of the greater Wild-Fowle, and the *Ploners* of both kinds, which when our Fowler ſhall at any time vſe, he ſhall take thoſe Strings as aforeſaid,

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ſaid, and lime them all ouer exceeding well with the ſtrongeſt and beſt Birdlime that may be gott, then comming to the haunts where theſe Fowle moſt frequent and feede, if it be for the Euening flight then before Sunne ſet, if for the Morning flight, then at the leaſt two howres before day and hauing a whole burthen of little ſticks about two foote long at the moſt; ſharpe at the nether end and with a little forke at the vpper end; he ſhall prick them in euen rowes all ouer the ground or place of haunt, one row diſtant from another a yarde or too, and one ſticke ſiding another, within fowre or fiue yards as they may conueniently beare vp the String, and they ſhall be prickt a little ſhoaling or ſlantwiſe: ſo as they may be within a foote and a halfe of the ground at the vttermoſt, then ſhall theſe limed Strings be drawne and layd vpon the forkes ſome rowes higher then other ſome, like a billow of water, higher in one place then another, till euery row be filled and the haunt couered all ouer, then ſhall you faſten the endes with a ſlipping loope, in ſuch wiſe that vpon any violent ſtraine the whole ſtring may

may looſen and lap about any thing which toucheth it, and in this wiſe you ſhall take a great number of Fowle together, according to the flockes and heards in which they flye, eſpecially *Plouers*, which for the moſt part come many together, and not in a ſingle file or rowe as commonly other Fowle doe, but in a great broad cluſter, ſpreading and couering the ayre as it were all ouer; and this manner of taking happeneth moſt commonly in the falling or comming to the ground of the Fowle, whoſe nature is to ſwoope cloſe by the ground a good diſtance before they light, which happening amongſt the ſtrings, either all or moſt part are many times intangled, and theſe ſtrings you neede not ouer preciſely watch, but being placed you may goe about other buſineſſe till the time of flight be paſt, and then returning to ſee what is taken, you ſhall finde ſuch as are ſtricken with the ſtrings faſt enough, ſo as they can neither looſen themſelues, nor yet runne away with the ſtring to hide either it or themſelues, and noting in what ſort you layd your ſtrings, in the ſame rankes commonly you ſhall finde them,

or

or not much further off, which being vnladed you may lappe them vp againe till you haue other conuenient time to vse them.

This taking of Fowle with limed Stringes, may also be very well applied for the taking of the smaller wild-fowle, and such as onely haunt the water, onely then our Fowler must obserue to lime all his Srings with strong and very good water tride lime, such as will indure the water and not loose his vertue therein; and these Strings are to be applied either for the Morning or Euening flight as aforesaide; obseruing to take time enough before either of the flights, for the placeing of the String; and not to place them any where but vpon the most assured haunts, where the Fowle certainely doe frequent and feede; for otherwise it is losse of labour and much trouble to little purpose; now for the manner of placeing these Strings, as before you did them vpon the ground, so now you shall doe them ouer the water within lesse then halfe a foote thereof: making your forked stickes so much longer on purpose, acording to the shallownes or deepenes of

Taking of small fowle with strings.

of the water: and heerein you ſhall obſerue to lay theſe ſtrings ſeldome or neuer in any Mooneſhine night, leſt the ſhadow of the Lines giue offence to the Fowle, or if you doe lay them to ſet it in ſuch darke and obſcure places, where by the helpe either of Bancke, Tree, or other ſhelter, the Mooneſhine may be helde backe and obſcured, and your worke not perceiued.

And thus you may alſo lay theſe ſtrings ouerthwart Riuers or Brookes, and ſo, as they may almoſt very neere touch the water, nor neede you heerein at any time to make ſhorter your ſtrings but pricking downe the firſt ende, goe from boughe to boughe till you haue couered ſo much of the Riuer all ouer, as you ſhall thinke to bee fit and conuenient, and ſo as if any Fowle light thereon they may not fall out of your compaſſe, or from your danger: as thus for example.



And

And hauing thus placed your ſtrings both on the banke waters and croſſe the Riuers, and obſeruing the earlieſt houres as ſoone as the flights are paſt, to come and viſit your workes, you ſhall finde (that knowing the right haunts) if Fowle fall any where, they muſt neceſſarily fall within your danger, nor can you chuſe but take very many: For (as I ſaide) comming in whole ſhoales or flockes together, though theſe Fowle flye ſingly one after one, yet in their diſcent or lighting on the water, they doe ſpread themſelues and come into a ſingle ranke, all as it were lighting together (though not flying in one ranke or company) on the water in one and the ſame inſtant: whereby it is not a ſingle Fowle that ſtriketh the ſtring alone, but for the moſt part the whole flocke flye ſo neere together, and ſo come ſwooping into the Nette.

CHAP.

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CHAP. V.

Taking of great Fowle with Lime-twiggs.

THe next maner of taking of Fowle is with the Lime-twigs, which may likewiſe, as the reſt before ſpoken off, be appropriated and accommodated to all ſorts of Fowle, both the greater and the ſmaller. Touching the taking of the greater ſort of Wild-fowle with Lime-twigges: our Fowler muſt prouide himſelfe of good ſtore of rodds, the beſt kind whereof are the long, ſmale, and ſtreight growne twigges, or roddes which growe on the buſhie branches of the Willow, being cut of an euen length one by another; and theſe twigges of which we ſpeake, being for the greateſt ſort of Fowle, ſhould be of the greateſt length and thicknes, yet but ſmall, light, and ſlender, being apt to play, winde about and cleaue to the leaſt feather which

which toucheth it ; and for the true length thereof, it muſt ſuite the place in which it is to be vſed, as the length of the graſſe, fogge, ruſhes, or ſuch like amongſt which it is to bee pricked, or elſe the depth of the water, that as much of the twigge as is limed may in the ſtanding be free from other annoyance.

Theſe rodds or twigs thus prepared, you ſhall with very good and ſtrong Bird-lime beſmeere all the vpper parts or points thereof, downe below the middle part of the rodde, and holding them before the fire make the Bird-lime melt and and runne vpon them that the barke of the rodde may not be diſcerned from the Bird-lime ; and thus hauing made a conuenient number of them according to the quantitie of grounds or haunts wherewith you are acquainted, you ſhall vſe them in this manner.

Firſt, hauing well obſerued and acquainted your ſelfe with the haunts and feedings of theſe greater ſort of Wildfowle, and know both morning and euening where they vſually doe light, you ſhall then before Sunne ſet (as before I ſhewed) if it be for the euening flight,

and

and before day if it be for the Morning flight goe with your Lime-rods to their ſeuerall haunts, and in the very heart or midſt of the haunte you ſhall firſt pinne downe a ſtale, which ſhould be a liue foule formerly taken, of the ſame kinde which they are that now haunt the place, and for which you now lay, and this Stale you ſhall pinne downe in ſuch ſort that ſhe may haue libertie of wing to flutter vp and downe at pleaſure, and then on each ſide, and round about this Stale euery way you ſhall pricke downe your Lyme-roddes within a foote or thereabout one of another in euen rowes one by one, and rowe after row till you haue couered the haunt all ouer, and left no place for any Fowle to fall beſides them.

And theſe roddes you ſhall pricke ſloape wiſe with the points bending into the winde, and from the ground a good foote and better. Some vſe to croſſe pricke them, that is, one point into the winde, and another againſt the winde, that which way ſoeuer the Fowle commeth they may the more readily take them without any preuention; and truely

truely it is not to bee disallowed, for it doth affoord much safety to the worke: when you haue thus placed your Lime-roddes, you shall then place a *Stale* or two more aloofe from the Lime-roddes, and then finding a fitte and conuenient place for your selfe to lye concealed in, and hauing small strings running along the ground, by which you make the *Stales* stirre at your owne pleasure; lye as closse as is possible, and when you heare or see any Fowle comming, stirre your *Stales* and they will presently vpon sight of them, stricke and swoope in amongst them, where if any touch (if you haue so much leisure) you may take them away presently, but if not let them flutter and tumble amongst the roddes till the greater heards come, and that you haue lymed as many as you are able to deale with; then you may rise, and gather them together at your pleasure; and here is to be noted, that in this case of taking Fowle with the Lyme-rods, as your selfe may not be absent, so you must haue also for your better ayde an excellent good, well-taught and obedient Water-dogge, that when any Fowle offereth

to

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to flutter away, as ordinarily they will doe though your eye be neuer ſo good, the dogge may foorthwith finde them out and bring them vnto you, for in this confuſion and taking of mauy there will be worke enough for both : when you haue gathered vp al your foule, ſlain ſuch as you pleaſe, and ſaued thoſe you thinke meete for Stales, and ſo bagged them ſenerally, you ſhall then gather vp your Rods and bundel them vp together and ſo carry them where they may lye ſafely till your next ocaſion to vſe them ; and thus you may doe Morning and Euening during the ſeaſon of the yeere, and as longe as the haunt ſhall ſerue you purpoſe.

Taking of ſmaller Fowle with Limerods.

Theſe Lime-rods may alſo be applied for the ſmaller ſorte of Wild-Fowle, and and ſuch as onely frequent the wat r, and they muſt be trimd and ſizd out acording to your vſe, and the depth or ſounding of the water, making them ſo much longer as the water is deeper : and the Lime which trimmeth theſe Rods would bee good ſtrong water Lime ſuch as no moyſture or froſt may trouble, now for the placeing of theſe Rods as you did pricke them

them on the dry Land ſo you ſhall pricke them in the Water, as much of the Rod as is limed being aboue the water, and amongſt your Rods you ſhal ſtake downe here and there a liue *Stale* being either a *Mallard*, or a *Widgon*, or a *Tayle*, and thus you may doe all ouer either any ſhallow plaſh, fenne, or any other blanck water which is wadeable, or ſo as you may with conuenience prick downe your Lime-rods, alſo you pricke them downe vpon the dry bankes, or borders which doe ſurround theſe Fennes, plaſhes, pits, and blanke-waters; fixing a *Stale* or two amongſt them, which may intice the Fowle from the water to the dry Land, and vpon the very brimme or edge of the water you ſhall pricke your Rods ſhoaling or ſloapewiſe ouer the water, ſo thicke together that a Fowle may not creepe betweene them but vpon any approach to the bancke that ſhe may take the Lime-rod with her. Theſe lime-rods (as the other formerly treated off for the greater ſorte of Wild-fowle) you ſhall not need continually to watch and attend, for it maters not much in what ſorte the *Stales* moue, (becauſe their reſtraint

ſtraint will make them buſie enough,) only you ſhall come thrice a day to ſee what is taken, as earlie in the Morning, at hie noone, and late in the Euening; neither ſhall you in any wiſe come without your water Dogge, for he is a maine inſtrument, and a ſeruant of ſuch vſe that without him in this place you ſhall looſe halfe your gettings, therefore in any wiſe be euer ſure to haue him at your heeles; then comming amongſt your Rods, if you finde any toucht and within your owne reach you may gather them vp, cleere them of the Rods and bag them, but if they be flutterd or fleikt into any Riuer, or deepe ſewer where you cannot come at them, there you ſhal ſend foorth your Dogge to fetch them; alſo when you come and find any of your lime-rods diſordered, twitcht vp and ſome borne away, but no Fowle to be perceiued, then you may be aſſured that ſome are toucht but yet cropen away and hidden either in holes about the bankes, or in other couert adioyning: whereupon you ſhall call your dogge and make him hunt, and ſearch euery corner, beating the couerts round about, and if there be any good-

neſſe

neſſe at al in him you cannot loſe a foule, for the lime is ſo ſtrong a ſent that almoſt a man may follow it, thus when you haue gathered what for that time is taken, you ſhall ſet all your Rods in order againe, renewing all ſuch as are broken or ſpoyled, and ſo let them ſtand (as before) till your next time of comming; And thus you ſhal continue to doe as long as you finde the haunts fit for your purpoſe, but ſo ſoone as you ſee it beginne either to decay or that the game goeth away, (for it is to be known that theſe Fowle are ſo ſubtill and carefull of their owne ſafetie, that being much beaten vpon they will finde it and foorthwith forſake the place) then you ſhall immediately hunt out a new haunt that is vntroubled, and there doe as hath bin before declared, & then after a month or three weekes reſt, the firſt haunt will become as good as it was before; and ſo you may haue ſport continually, nor at any time ſleepe without haueing your pray in your owne poſſeſſion; There are ſome which vſe to mixe with their Lime-rods and their Lime-ſtrings, laying a row of the one and then a row of the other, by which meanes the Lime-rods ſtanding

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much thinner are not ſo eaſily perceiued nor giue that offence to the Fowle which in their thick ſtanding many times they doe, whereby the skilfulleſt Fowler may ſometimes miſſe of his pray, and the courſe is not to be diſliked, for the taking is more ſafe and more certaine, yet it is more neceſſary and more generally to be vſed for the greater ſort of Wild Fowle then for the ſmaller; And now by that way to ſpeake a word or two of the *Wild-Gooſe* or *Barnackle* which commonly doe feede and haunt together, as they may be taken by the formes and inſtructions before reherſed, ſo they may the better and in more abundance be taken, if their trueſt and moſt vſualleſt haunts be applied, and therefore you ſhall know there is no better place or haunt to ſet your lime-rode in, for the taking of theſe kindes of Fowles then as vpon the greene Winter-Corne being Wheat or Rye; but eſpecially Wheat on which they feede moſt earneſtly, and by all meanes you ſhall chuſe the darkeſt and browneſt coloured Rods you can finde, and which is of neareſt colour vnto the Earth, for though the blade may be ſhot vp aboue the Earth

yet

yet in the Winter time it couereth not the Earth, nor is the blade ſo twight that being neare, it is much diſcerned from the Earth, therefore as I ſaid the darkeſt colored Rods are the beſt; and theſe you ſhall place ſloape-wiſe vpon the Lands as was before declared for other dry places, and about the water Furrowes on euery ſide & in the midſt, you ſhal place ſundry rowes of lime-rods ſo as the foule may in no wiſe come to the water without the touch of them, and theſe Rods ſhall be of the largeſt and heauieſt, for the Fowle is of great ſtrength and will beare a little Rod cleane away; and from theſe Rods when you haue plaſt them, you ſhall not be farr diſtant more then to auoyd trouble or ſuſpition of the Fowle, (which by all meanes muſt be eſchewed) but ſtanding on ſome high knobe or other raiſd ground farre off, mark when, where, and in what manner the Fowle lighteth, and if you finde any toucht or taken, which you may find by the ſodaine riſing of the reſt of the Fowle, and the fluttering and ſtrugling of them to riſe which are toucht and connot; where vpon you ſhall make in, and if any halfe limed be

flecking away, let your Dog fetch them in whilſt you your ſelfe take vp the reſt, and thus you may paſſe from haunt to haunt till you be fully ſatiſfied in your pleaſure; alſo it is not amiſſe if when you haue plaſt your Rods you beat the Fowle off from all other haunts, which will make them come the ſooner to that where your Rods are placed, and make your ſport much the quicker and more certaine.

CHAP. VI.

Taking Fowle with Engine as Springes, &c.

THe next manner of taking of Fowle is with Engine or artificiall deuice, and is alſo appropryated and acomodadated to both ſorts of Fowle (as the others formerly treated off,) both perticularly and generally, for there be ſome Engines which perticularly take thoſe Fowle which cleaue the foote,

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foote, others which take those only which cleaue not the foote, and others which take both sorts; as those which doe cleaue the foote, and those which doe not cleaue the foote, and of these which are so generall are the greater number.

To speake then first of those Engines which take the Fowle which cleaue the foote, they are the great and lesser Springes, which are thus to be made and thus to be acomodated; first knowing assuredly (as it is euer to be presupposed) the true haunts and places where the Flocks or coupels of greater sorts of Fowle doe vsually feede both euening and Morning, and noted well the furrowes and water tracts, where they vsually stalke and padle to finde wormes, flotte-grasse, rootes and other such like things on which they feede, you shall marke where many furrowes meete in one, and breake out as it were in one narrow streame or passage, and so descending afterwards deuides it selfe into other parts and branches; this middle parte or chore being the deepest and as it were feeding the rest, then noting how euery furrow breaketh and commeth into this Center or little pitt,

Of the great Springe.

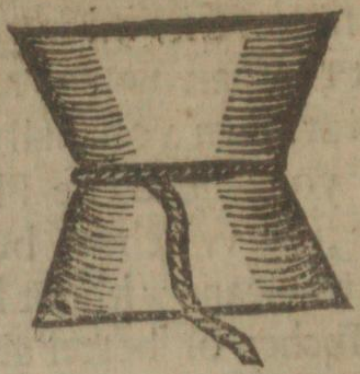
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you ſhall marke which is moſt padled with the Fowle, or which is eaſieſt and fitteſt for Fowle to wade in, not being much deeper in water then the Fowle is from the eye to the bottom or loweſt part of the beake, this paſſage found out and choſen you ſhall take, ſmall and ſhort ſticks and pricke them croſſe wiſe ouerthwart all the other paſſages, one ſticke within halfe an inch of an other, making as it were a kind of fence to guard euery way but one which you would haue the Fowle to paſſe, and if heſe ſticks ſtand but aboue the water a handfull or ſomewhat more ſuch is the nature of the foule that they will not preſſe ouer them but ſtray about till they finde the open way, wherein they will runne ſwiftly vp, padling vp and downe for their victuals; when thus you haue hemmed out al waies but one, you ſhall take a good ſtiffe ſtick cut flatt on one ſide and pricking both ends downe into the water make the vpper part of the bought or flat ſide of the ſticke touch the water and no more; then you ſhall make a bow or bought of ſmall Hazell or Willow, made in the faſhion of a peare broad, and round at one end

and

and narrow at the other, at leaſt a foote long and fiue or ſixe inches wide or better, and at the narrow end a little ſmall nicke or dent, then you ſhall take a very good ſtiffe young growne Plant of Hazell, Elme, or Witchen, being ruſhie growne, and cleane without knott, three or fower Inches or better about at the bottome, and an Inch at the top, and hauing made the bottome end ſharpe, at the top you ſhall faſten a very ſtrong loope or ſwickell of aboue an hundred Horſe haires, platted very faſt together with ſtronge Packthred, and made ſo ſmooth and yare that it will ſlip and run at pleaſure, and this ſwickell or loope, ſhall be of the Iuſt quantitie of the hoop, made peare wiſe as was before mentioned, then hard by this loope or ſwickel, ſhall there alſo be faſtned with ſtronge Horſe hayre within an Inch and a halfe of the end of the plant, a little broad thin trycker, made ſharpe and equall at both ends after this proportion.

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And then the bigger ſharpe end of the Plant being thruſt and fixed hard into the ground, cloſe by the edge of the water, the ſmaller end with the loope and the tricker, ſhall be brought downe to the firſt bridge, and then the hoope made pearewiſe being laide on the bridge, one end of the tricker ſhall be ſet vpon the nicke of the hoope, and the other end againſt a nicke made on the ſmall end of the plate, which by the violence and bend of the Plant ſhall make them ſticke and hold together vntill the hoope bee mooued; this done the ſwickell ſhall be laide vpon the hoope in ſuch faſhion as the hoope is proportion'd, then from each ſide of the hoope you ſhall pricke little ſtickes as aforeſaid, as it were making a very impaled path or hye-way to the

the hoope, and as you goe farther and farther from the hoope or Springe, ſo you ſhall make the way wider and wider, that the Fowle may be entred a good way in before it perceiue the fence; the beginning or firſt entrance being as wide as the largeſt furrow whatſoeuer, ſo that any Fowle falling neare the ſame, they may be inticed to goe and wade vp the ſame, where they ſhall no ſooner touch the Springe either with head, foote or feather, but they ſhall preſently be taken, and that member ſwickled which firſt toucheth the Springe; and acording to the ſtrength of the plant, ſo you may take any Fowle how greate or bigge ſoeuer: for I haue my ſelfe taken a Faune in one of theſe Springes, which hath equald the ſtrength of any Fowle, and that by one legge onely, whereby it hath had the whole body to ſtrugle withall.

Taking ſmaller Fowle with Engine.

Now for the taking of ſmaller Fowle with this Engine as the *Snipe*, the *Wood-cocke*, *Puett*, and *Lapwing*, or any other foule which feedeth in marriſh and moiſt grounds, or amongſt water furrowes, ſucking the fatnes of the ſoyle, the deuice and Engine is all one without alteration, onely

onely it may be of much leſſe ſtrength and ſubſtance, according to the Fowle it is ſet for, eſpecially the ſweaper or maine plant, which as it is preſcribed of Hazell, Elme, or Witchen, ſo in this caſe it may be of Willow, Sallow, ſtrong growne Ozyer, or any yeelding plant which will bend and giue againe to it owne ſtraightneſſe; and this kinde of Engine is for the Winter ſeaſon onely, when much wet is on the ground, and not when the furrowes are drye; But if there happen any great froſts ſo that you are lockt out from theſe ordinary waters, then you ſhall ſearch out where theſe ſtanding waters haue any deſſents or ſmall paſſages, ſo as by the ſwift current or motion the water is not ſo apt to frieze, and in theſe places you ſhall erect your Springes, and where ſuch currents are not, there you ſhall as much as you can inforce and make them; for although the greater Fowle will packe to the Riuers, and deeper running Brookes, yet theſe ſmaller Fowle cannot goe thither, but will labour and plye any place which is made or prepared for them, & the greater the froſt is, the ſooner and apter they are to be taken. CHAP.

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CHAP. VII.

Of the Fowling-Piece another Engine.

THe next Engine to theſe is the Gun or Fowling Piece, which is a generall Engine and may ſerue for any Fowle great or little whatſoeuer, for it hath no reſpect at what it ſtriketh, being within the leuell: And of the Fowling Piece you ſhall vnderſtand that to be the beſt which is of the longeſt barrell, as fiue foote and a halfe, or ſixe foote, and the boare indifferent, as ſome what vnder Harquebuſh, for theſe hould the beſt charges, & carry the fartheſt leuell, which is a principall thing to be regarded; for Fowle are of ſuch a tickell and counning nature, that a man ſhall hardly get within any indifferent or neare ſtation, and to ſhoote out of leuell or diſtance were to ſhoote againſt the winde, and ſcarr-Crow like, onely

onely to affright Fowle with the losse of labour ; as for the shape or manner of it, tis better it be a fier locke or Snaphaunce then a cocke and tricker, for it is safer and better for carriage, readier for vse & keepes the powder dryer in all weathers, whereas the very blowing of a coale is many times the losse of the thing aymed at ; as for the charge your round haile-shot or drop-shot, is better then the single or doble Bullet, and this haile-shot would be of bignesse according to the Game you shoote at, which if it be great and large, then it would be of twenty or thirty to a charge, or lesse as the Piece will carry ; but if the Game be small, then it would bee of fortie or three-score, as shall seeme best in the discretion of the Fowler ; Now for the vse of this Fowling-Peice, it is either for Land or Water that is passable or may bee waded, as whether it bee in Fenne, vpon Plash, or Pits, or any other blank-water ; and heerein first the Fowler is to obserue the finding out of his Game, and which Fowle lyeth fittest for his purpose, at no time striuing to shoote at a single Fowle, if he can by any meanes

compasse

compaſſe more within his leuell; then hee ſhall ſeeke as neare as hee can to ſhoote with the winde, not againſt the winde, and rather ſidewaies or behinde the Fowle then full in their faces, then hee ſhall ſeeke the conuenienteſt ſhelter hee can finde, as either hedge, Banke, Tree, or any other ſhaddow which may hide him from the gaze of the Fowle, for they are ſo fearefull of the proportion, viſage, or motion of a man, that vpon the leaſt ſuſpition they are gone in a moment, and therefore when vnder his couert or pertiſion he is gotten within his leuell and hath the Winde fit and certaine, then hee ſhall make choyce of his marke, which (as before I ſaid) would in no wiſe be a ſingle Fowle, hauing more within your leuell, but rather the longeſt and largeſt Rancke or File of Fowle you can finde, for ſince one ſhoote is as much as you can get at one time and in one place, it is meete you put it to as great vſe and profit as you can poſſibly, which done you may inſtantly and ſpeedily diſcharg, and then ſend foorth your Dogge to fetch what you haue ſtrucken, both

as

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as well thoſe which are ſlaine out right as thoſe which are hurt and mayned; and being ſo as you cannot your ſelfe conueniently come by them: but by all meanes you muſt haue your Dogge in ſuch true obedience that hee may not ſtirre from your heeles, or let ſo much as his ſhaddow be perceaued, till you haue ſhot and your ſelfe bid him goe, for to ruſh foorth too ſoddenly or vpon the firſt fier or clap of the Snaphaunce, though the Piece goe not off (as many mad headded Currs wil doe) is many times the loſſe of very much good ſport; which to avoyd ſuffer not your Dogge to ſtirre till you bid him; Thus as you doe vpon theſe blanke waters, ſo you ſhal alſo doe vpon the brooks & greater Riuers, where if you haue not ſhelter ſufficient by reaſon of the nakednesſe of the bankes and want of Trees, then you ſhall creepe vpon your hands and knees vnder the bankes, and lying euen flat vpon your belly, put the Noſe of your Peice ouer the banke and ſo take your leuell; for a Fowle is ſo wonderfully fearefull of a man, that albeit a *Hauke* were turning ouer her to keepe her in awe yet vpon the leaſt ſhew of a man

man ſhee will riſe and truſt to her winges and Fortune,

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Stalking-Horſe an other Engine.

NOw for aſmuch as theſe ſhelters or couerts are after a way then found, and that Fowle doe many times lye ſo farre remoued within the water, that vnleſſe a man doe goe into it where no ſhelter at all is, more then a man bringeth with him, he cannot poſſiblely compaſſe a ſhoote; ſo that of neceſſity a man muſt haue ſome moouing ſhaddow or ſhelter to walke by him; In this caſe there is nothing better then the Stalking Horſe, which is any old Iade trayned vp for that vſe, which being ſtript naked and hauing nothing but a ſtring about the neather chappe, of two or three yards longe, will gently and as you haue ocation to vrge him, walke vp and

downe

downe in the water which way you will haue him; flodding and eating vpon the graſſe or other ſtuffe that growes therein; and then being hardy & ſtoute without taking any affright at the report of the Peice, you ſhall ſhelter your ſelfe and your Peice behind his fore ſhoulder, bending your body downe low by his ſide, and keeping his body ſtill full betweene you and the Fowle; Then haueing (as was before ſhewed) choſen your marke, you ſhall take your leuell from before the fore part of the Horſe, ſhooting as it were betweene the Horſes neck and the water, which is more ſafe and ſurer then taking the leuell vnder the Horſes belly, and much leſſer to be perceaued; the ſhoulder of the Horſe couering the body of the man, and the Horſes legges ſhaddowing the legges of the man alſo: and as thus you ſtalke vpon the greate blanke waters, ſo you may ſtalke alſo along the bankes of Brookes or great Riuers, by little and little winning the Fowle to as neare a ſtation as can be deſired, and thus you may doe alſo vpon the firme ground, whether it be on moor, Heath, or other rotten earth, or elſe upon the

the tylthe where greene Corne groweth; or generally, in any other haunt where Fowle are accuſtomably vſde to feede or abide.

And as you make vſe of this Stalking horſe, ſo muſt you not in any wiſe want your Water-dogge, for he is as vſefull at this time as at any other, nor can you well doe any thing without him; eſpecially if it be vpon Riuers or broad deepe waters, yet you ſhould haue him at ſuch obedience that whileſt you are a ſtalking you may leaue him with your Bagges, ſadle &bridle & other needments, wher he may lye cloſe, & neuer ſtirre till you haue ſhot, and then vpon the leaſt gybbet or call, to come running vnto you, and to fetch foorth what you ſhall kill, which with a ſmall practiſe he will doe readily and willingly after you haue made him vnderſtand your minde, for they are creatures of wonderfull great capacity, and naturally inclyned to the ſport, ſo that being kept in true awe there is nothing which they will not with great readineſſe performe.

Seuerall Engines to ſtalk with.

Now foraſmuch as theſe Stalking horſes, or Horſes to ſtalke withall, are not

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euer in readineſſe, and at the beſt aske a good expence of time to bee brought to their beſt perfection: as alſo, in that euery poore man or other which taketh delight in this exerciſe, is either not maſter of a Horſe, or if hee had one yet wanteth fit meanes to keepe him: and yet neuertheleſſe this practiſe of Fowling muſt or ſhould bee the greateſt part of his mantenance.

In this caſe he may take any pieces of oulde Canuaſſe, and hauing made it in the ſhape or proportion of a Horſe with the head bending downeward, as if hee graſed, and ſtoping it with dry Strawe, Moſſe, Flocks, or any other light matter, let it be painted as neere the colour of a Horſe as you can deuiſe; of which the Browue is the beſt. and in the midſt let it be fixt to a Staffe with a picke of Iron in it to ſticke downe in the ground at your pleaſure, and ſtand faſt whileſt you chuſe your marke, as alſo to turne and winde any way you pleaſe, either for your aduantage of the winde, or for the better taking of your leuell, and it muſt be made ſo portable that you may beare it eaſily with one hand, moouing

and

and wagging it in ſuch wiſe that it may ſeeme to mooue and graze as it goeth; nether muſt this in any wiſe exceed the ordinary ſtature or proportion of a common Horſe, for to bee too low or little will not couer the man, and to be two big and huge will be both monſtrous & troubleſome, and giue affright to the Fowle, therefore the meane in this is the beſt meaſure, and only worth the obſeruation.

The forme and manner of the Stalking horſe of Canuaſſe ſtopt.



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Now theſe Engines are euer better and more proper for the water then the Land, and though they will ſerue very fitly for both, yet are they more conueuient for the Water, by reaſon that the Water hideth all their imperfection, and maketh them appeare to the Fowle one and the ſame thing which at the firſt they did ſeeme.

The Horſe vnſtopt.

Now there be ſome which doe not ſo well approue of this Horſe thus ſtopt and furniſht out; alleaging it to be too heany and troubleſome, and though a man vſe all the Art that may be in the lightneſſe thereof, yet ſtill they ſay it is to waighty; and therefore they will by all meanes haue them made of ſingle Canuas vnſtopt at all, but onely ſtrecht out vpon ſplents made of wood, or vpon ſtrong wyer proportiond like vnto a Horſe wherein they vary nothing from the Figure formerly deſcribed, but onely in the ſtoping; for this and the other muſt be painted alſo, and that very thick too, leſt in the turning it againſt the Sun it prooue tranſparent, or ſo as a man may ſee through it, which will giue ſuch an offence to the Fowle, that they will in no ſort endure it.

Alſo

Alſo you muſt obſerue in the Stalke to turne that ſide euer vpon the Fowle which is plaine without ſplents, or other markes more then the painting onely for feare of offence, and theſe are as good as any liue Horſe for this vſe being artefully handled in the motion, and made to mooue by ſlow degrees at leiſure, as a Horſe doth, and not ſuddenly or rudely, for that will diſcouer them and breed affight in the Fowle.

The Oxe or ſhape of hornd beaſt.

There be others which vſe inſteed of this Stalking Horſe of Canuas either ſtopt or vnſtopt, to make the proportion of a beaſt or hornd Neat, as Oxe, Cow, or Bull in Canuas, as afore is ſhewed, either ſtopt or vnſtopt, according to the fancy of the Fowler, and as he ſhall finde fitteſt for his ſtrength to ſupport and carry without any offence, and this figure he ſhall make in as true forme and proportion as he can deuice, for the eye of a Fowle is ſo cunning that they will eaſily perceiue any groſſe abſurdity, or miſhapen, or vnlike forme, and thereat quickly take offence, and auoid the thing deceiuing; it ſhall alſo bee very well painted to the life, either

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Blacke, Browne, or Pied, according to the vſuall colours of the cattell in thoſe places; for though blacke and browne are generally the beſt, becauſe of their ſhaddow, yet in ſuch places where no ſuch Blacke or Browne cattell are, or at leaſt very gayſon or nouell, there they are the worſt colours, and ought leaſt to be vſed; for your Engine muſt euer bee ſutable to that wherewith the eye of the Fowle is moſt acquainted, nor muſt you alone ſtand precisly vpon the colour, but alſo vpon euery other face or maine carracter, by which the whole body is diſtinguyſhed; as in fixing the Hornes, which muſt euer be ſutable to the colour of the Beaſt and the breed of the Countrey, for it is commonly ſeene heere with vs in *England*, that your entire blacke, your browne, and your brended Cattell haue euer the goodlieſt Heads and fayreſt extended Hornes, the whiteſt & the largeſt, and your white, pide, and blood-red Cattell the leaſt Heads, crumpled, ſhort, and foule collored; Therefore to make your Engine blacke, browne, or brended with ſhort crooked and ilfauord Hornes, or white or pyed, with great,

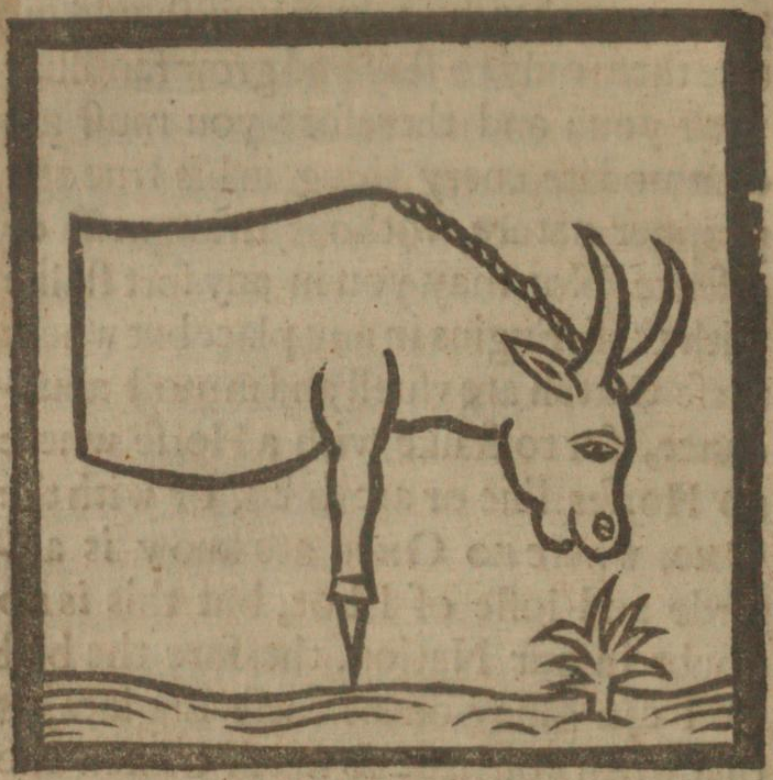
ſtraight

ſtraight and large ſpred Hornes, were both an abſurdity to be laught at, and a preuention of the ſport you labor for, by affrighting the Fowle out of your company with that, by which you ſhould intice them only to ſtay and grow familliar with you; and therefore you muſt accommodate euery thing in his true and propper nature, without ſtrangneſſe or offence. Nor may you in any ſort ſtalke with theſe Engins in any place but where theſe Cattell are vſuall and in moſt abundance, for to ſtalke with a Horſe where no Horſes liue or are bred, or with the Oxe, where no Oxen are know is abſurde and loſſe of labor, but this is no doubt in our Nation, therfore the beſt vſe I can giue you of theſe Engines, is that when you haue ſo much beaten the Fowle with the *Stalking-Horſe*, that they beginne to find your deceit, and will no more ſit or indure you, (as generally it falls out,) then you may an other while ſtalke with the Oxe or Beaſt, till the Horſe be forgotten, and thus by the chang and alteration of your Engins you may make your ſport laſt & be continually, for the ſhape of your Oxe Engine, it

followeth in the next Page The

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The forme and manner of an Oxe Engine.



Now there bee others without a further curiosity (and indeed it is nothing at all to bee discomended) which frame themselues Engines like Stagges, or redd Deere, and these also they frame of canuasse as the former, either stopt or vnstopt, with the naturall hornes of Stags fixed thereon, and the colour painted so liuely,

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liuey, that the Fowle may not discerne them from a Stagge or a thing that is liuing, and these Engines are right good and very vsefull in all such places or low fenney grounds where any such Stagges or Deere doe vsually feede; as about *Hatfield Chase* in the North parts, or *Ramsey* in Huntintonshire and such like where the Stagge is more familiar with Fowle, and feedeth neerer them then either the Horse or the Oxe, and therefore this Engine being artificially & wel made is of as good vse as any of the former Engines, and will indeede bring a man within a farre neerer distance; onely it is subiect to quicker discouery, and therefore it must be the oftner altered and changed to preuent the subtiltie of the Fowle: as for the proportion or forme of this Engine it is placed in the next page.

The

The forme and manner of the Sragge Engine.



Now there bee ſome that will onely but make the moulds or models of the heads of theſe beaſts onely, and putting them vpon their owne heads, ſo ſtalke therewith, holding opinion that it is but onely the face of the Man which is dreadfull, and breedeth affright in the Fowle,

and

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and that if it be hidden in any of the formes before ſhewed, a man may winne his ſport at pleaſure.

I doe confeſſe it is the face of a man which keepeth all liuing things in the greateſt awe, and that the face being couered or concealed a man may proceed better in theſe paſtimes, but that it ſhould worke this great effect and be as vſefull as the former models, I vtterly deny and differ from; for the very body of man is too well known vnto Fowle, that whenſoeuer it is mixt with any vnnaturall forme or monſtrous ſhape, it preſently cauſeth amazement, which amazement though it may a little hold the Fowle at gaze, whereby the man may come at a much neerer diſtance; yet before the marke can be choſen and the leuell taken commonly the aſtoniſhment waſteth away, and feare entring the minde, the Fowle ſuddenly ariſeth, before the Piece can be diſcharged: And therfore though I well allowe that the face of the man ſhould be couered with ſome hood or other garment, which may be rather ſhadow-like then monſtrous; yet I would not haue him to Stalke with theſe mo-

dells

dells of heads only, without some thing else to ouershadowe ones body and goe by them.

Lastly the skilfull Fowler must vnderstand that these Engines of what kinde soeuer, are fitter for the early morning Stalke or the late euening Stalke, then at any other time of the day when the Sunne is aloft or in his high glory, for at such time the left blinke or deformity is very soone perceiued, and the naturall feare of the Fowle is most prone and apt to raise vp by thoughts and feares, whereby they are forced to rise vp and flye away before that the skilfullest man can finish his purpose, or recouer his marke or leuell.

There are other dead Engines to Stalke withall ; as an artificiall Tree, Shrubbe, or Bush, which may bee made of small Wandes, or thinne Splinters, foulded together in the shape or body of a Tree, and so couerd with Canuasse and painted like the barke of the Tree represents or figures ; of which the Willow, Poplar, or such as growe by Waters and Riuers sides are the best ; for the other which grow vpon the drye grounds

grounds, as Oake, Elme, & the like, are not ſo familiar with foule, & therefore by the ſtrangeneſſe may occaſion affright, and for the leaues it is not much materiall, becauſe this time and ſeaſon of Stalking after Fowle is for the moſt part in the winter ſeaſon when leaues are from the trees : But let it bee at any ſeaſon that you pleaſe, either in Sommer or in Winter, hauing made the boale of the Tree, as afore is ſaid, with Canuaſſe and Wands, you ſhall in certaine holes made on the toppe for that purpoſe, ſticke in the boughes and true naturall brauches of the Tree which you would figure ſin ſuch ſorte as they growe at that ſeaſon, ſo you ſhall giue no affright or terrour to the Fowle ; and the Tree will appeare after this forme or figure following.

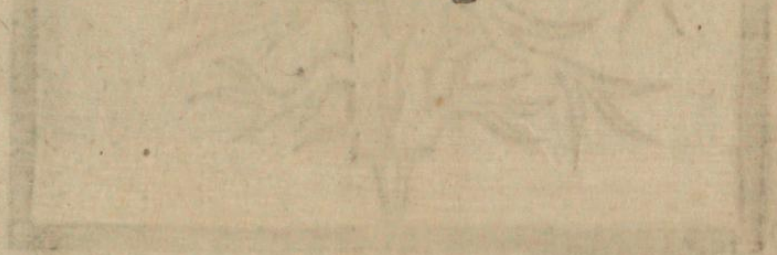
The

The forme and manner of the Tree to ſtalke with.



As for the Shrubbe or Buſhe, it ſhall not be ſo tall as the tree, but much thicker which you may make either of one entire

entire Buſhe, or of diuers Buſhes wouen and intangled one within another either with ſmall Withy wandes, Coard, or Packthried, that may not bee diſcerned and this ſhall not be aboue the ordinary ſtature of a man, but thicker then foure or fiue men, and in the midſt of the bottome ſhall bee a ſmall ſtake driuen with an Iron picke in the ende, ſomewhat longer then the Buſhe, which being driuen into the ground may ſupport & ſtay vp the Buſhe whileſt you take your mark and finde your leuell, according to this forme and figure following.



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The forme and manner of the Buſhe Engine to ſtalke with.



The laſt of theſe ſtalking Engines is the dead hedge of two or three yards long, and a yard and three quarters hye, made of ſmall wands in the manner of a true hedge, and buſht out with twigges, leaues and ſuch like as hedges are, and with certaine ſupports or ſtayes, where-by

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by not onely to beare it from the ground at your pleaſure, but alſo to ſtay and hold it vp whileſt you doe finde your marke and take your leuell, according to the forme and maner of theſe figures following.

The forme and manner of two ſorts of Hedges to ſtalke with.





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Now for theſe deade Engines which carry not the ſhape of any liuing creature, they are not altogether ſo neceſſary for the Stalke as the Stand, becauſe the onely thing that can diſcouer them, or breed affright from them is their motion, for to haue a dead thing mooue to groſely is much vnnaturall, and the Fowle will not onely apprehend it, but eſchewe it: therefore by all meanes you muſt be carefull not to mooue them at all but to lye at the ſtand watching behinde them; or if you doe mooue them, to doe it like the hand of a Clocke, with ſuch ſlowe and ſtill motion that you may gaine your purpoſe vnperceiued, and then it is as ſafe a way as any of the other before preſcribed.

CHAP. IX.

The vse of the Water Dogge, and the manner of trayning them.

THe Water Dogge is a creature of such generall vse, and so frequent in vse amongst vs heere in England, that it is needeleſſe to make any large deſcription of him: the rather since not any amongst vs is so simple that he cannot say when hee seeth him, This is a Water-Dogge, or a Dogge bred for the Water; yet because in this (as in other creatures) there are other Characters and Formes which pretend more excellencie, and figure a greater height of vertue then others doe; I will here deſcribe as neere as I can the beſt proportion of a perfect Water Dogge.

First, for the Colour of the beſt Water Dogge, all be it some (which are curious

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The discription of the Water Dogge.

rious in all things) will ascribe more excellency to one colour then to another, as the Blacke to be the best and hardest, the Lyuer-hued swiftest in swimming, and the Pyed or Spotted Dogge, quickest of sent; yet in truth it is nothing so, for all colours are alike, and so a Dogge of any of the former colours, may be excellent good Dogges, and of any may bee most notable Curres, according to their first ordering and trayning; for Instruction is the liquor wherewith they are seasoned, and if they bee well handled at the first, they will euer smell of that discresion, and if they bee ill handled they will euer stinke of that folly: For nature is a true mistresse and bestowes her guifts freely, and it is onely nurture which abuseth them.

To proceede then, your Dogge may be of any colour and yet excellent, and his haire in generall would be long and curled, not loose and shagged; for the first shewes hardnesse and ability to endure the water, the other much tendernesse and weakenesse, making his sport grieuous; his head would be round and curled, his eares broad and hanging, his

Eye

Eye full, liuely and quicke, his Noſe very ſhort, his Lippe, Hound-like, ſide and rough bearded, his Chappes with a full ſett of ſtrong Teeth, and the generall features of his whole countenance being vnited together would be as Lyon-like as might be, for that ſhewes fierceneſſe and goodneſſe: His Necke would bee thicke and ſhort, his Breſt like the breſt of a Shippe, ſharpe and compaſt; his Shoulders broad, his fore Legs ſtreight, his Chine ſquare, his Buttokes ronnde, his Ribbes compaſt, his belly gaunt, his Thyes brawny, his Cambrels crooked, his Paſterns ſtrong and dewe clawde, and all his foure feete ſpatious, full and round, and cloſed together to the cley, like a water Ducke, for they being his oares to rowe him in the water, hauing that ſhape, will carry his body away the faſter. And thus you haue the true deſcription of a perfect Water Dogge, as you may ſee following.

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Now for the cutting or ſhauing him from the Nauill downeward, or backeward, it is two wayes well to be allowed of; that is, for Summer hunting, or for wager: becauſe theſe Water Dogges naturally are euer moſt laden with haire on the hinder parts; nature as it were labouring to defend that part moſt, which is continually to bee employed in the moſt extremity, and becauſe the hinder parts are euer deeper in the water then the fore-parts, therefore nature hath gi-

uen

uen them the greateſt armour of haire to defend the wette and coldueſſe; yet this defence in the Sommer time by the violence of the heate of the Sunne, and the greatneſſe of the Dogges labour is very noyſome and troubleſome, and not onely maketh him ſooner to faint and giue ouer his ſport, but alſo makes him by his ouerheating, more ſubiect to take the Maungie.

And ſo likewiſe in matter of wager, it is a very heauy burthen to the Dogge, and makes him to ſwimme leſſe nimbly and flower, beſides the former offences before receited; But for the cutting or ſhauing of a Dogge all quite ouer, euen from the Foote to the Noſtrill, that I vtterly diſlike, for it not onely takes from him the generall benifits which Nature hath lent him, but alſo brings ſuch a tenderneſſe and chilneſſe ouer all his body, that the water in the end will grow yrkſome vnto him; for how ſoeuer men may argue that keeping any creature cold, will make it the better indure colde, yet we finde by true experience both in theſe and diuers other ſuch like things, that when Nature is thus continually kept at

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her vttermoſt ability of indurance, when any little drope more is added to that extreamity, preſently ſhe faints, and growes diſtempered, whereas keepe Nature in her full ſtrength and ſhe will very hardly be conquered, and hence it doth come that you ſhall ſee an ordinary land Spaniell, being luſtily and well kept, will tyre twenty of theſe ouer ſhauen Curres in the could water: whereas let them haue the rights Nature hath beſtowed vpon them, and the water is as familliar vnto them as the Land any way can be: therefore to conclude this poynt, I would haue the skilfull Fowler, if he keepe his Water-Dogge onely for his vſe of Fowling as to attend his Nets, Limerods, Fowling-Piece or ſuch like, which is only for the moſt part apropriate to the Winter ſeaſon, then not to ſhaue his Dog at all, for hee ſhall find in the ſharpe froſt and ſnow, when the Ayre ſhall frize the drops of water faſter on the hayre then the Dogge can caſte them off; that the vttermoſt benefit that Nature hath granted, is no more but ſufficient, and the carefull Maiſter ſhould rather ſeeke to increaſe then deminiſh them.

Now

Now for the manner of trayning or bringing vp of his Water Dogge, it is to be vnderstood that you cannot beginne too early with him, that is to say euen when you first weane him, and teach him to lappe, for euen then you shall beginne to teach him obedience, which is the maine thing that includeth all the lessons which hee shall learne, for being made to obay your will, hee is seruiceable for any purpose you shall imploy him in, as one the contrary part, wanting due obedience hee is good for nothing at all but to syoyle the worke you shall labour to effect; and therefore (as I said) so soone as it is able to lappe, you shall teach it to coutch and lye close, not daring to sturre or moue from that posture in which you put it, without your especiall license, cherrishing it euer when it doth your will and correcting it when it doth the contrary, and alwayes obseruing this maxime in the first teaching of him, that you neuer let you Dogge eate or taste any meate but when he doth something to deserue it, that custome may make it know, foode is a thing which cómeth not by chance, or the bounty of your hand, but

His trayning.

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but for reward or merrit when he doth your commandement, and this will not onely make him willing to learne, but apt to remember and retayne what hee learneth, and diligently to performe your pleasure without sticke or amazement, the carracters of your commands, being so deepely Imprinted in his knowledge : and to this end you must haue no more teachers, no more feeders, cherrishers, or correcters but one, for multiplicity breeds confusion, and to teach diuers wayes is to teach no way well: also you must be very constant to the words of directions by which you teach, chusing such as are the most signifficant for your purpose, and fittest for the action you would haue the Dogge doe, and by no meanes alter that word which you first vse, though you vse a word of the same signification : for you must vnderstand the Dogge takes notice of the sound and not of the English, and therefore the least variation puts him into amazement, and is a language he vnderstands not ; as thus for example : If when you teach your Whelpe first to Coutch, you vse the word (*Coutch*) if after

after you vſe the word (*Downe*) and not Coutch, it will put the Dogge into amazement, and he will not know what to doe: And how euer ſome hold of opinion it is good to vſe all ſorts of words, yet it is not ſo, for the ouerloading of the Dogges memory with many words for one and the ſame leſſon, is the firſt thing that breeds forgetfulneſſe, and fils the Dog full of by-thoughts and doubtfullneſſe: when you haue the Dogge thus acquainted with the word which is due to the inſtruction of his leſſon, you muſt then teach him to knowe the word of reprehenſion or correction, for no leſſon can bee taught without a fault, and no fault ought to eſcape at the beſt without chiding; and in this word alſo you muſt be as conſtant as in the former without variation of ſound, or multiplycity of language, that the Dog may know aſſuredly when you chide, or are angry, and not ſtand amazed between hope and feare, as not knowing whether you chide or giue encouragement; and of theſe words there are diuers; as *Wilt thou villain, Ha Raskall*: and ſuch like, which at firſt ſhould not bee vſed without a Ierke

or

or ſmall ſtripe, to make him knowe that it is a word of wrath and anger, neither muſt ſuch words procceed from you louingly and gently, but with paſſion and and roughneſſe of voice, that the Whelp may euen tremble when hee heares you : Now to theſe words of reprehention you muſt alſo ioyne words of cheeriſhings, that as the one correcteth him for faults committed ; ſo the other may encourage and comfort him as oft as hee doth your pleaſure : and in teaching theſe dumbe things, correction may better bee ſpared then cheeriſhing, becauſe the reward and comfort he findes by doing your will, is the onely certaine and ſure ground which expounds your meaning vnto him, and makes him capeable of thoſe things you would haue him learne ; and in theſe words alſo, you muſt be as conſtant and certaine as in any of the other without variation or change of ſound, allacrity and cheerefulneſſe of ſpirit, being accompanied either with food, the ſpitting in the mouth, cheeriſhing of the hand, or other clawings in which the Dogge taketh delight, that he may know by ſuch comforts hee hath truely

truely done your will, and bee thereby encouraged to doe it as oft ouer as you ſhall bee pleaſed to command him: And theſe words of cheeriſhing are alſo diuers; as *Thats a good boy*, *Well done*, *So boy*, and ſuch like as ſhall beſt agree with your nature and inuention.

And to theſe three you ſhall adde a fourth word, which is no leſſe neceſſary then any of the former, being nether altogether inſtructiue, altogether correcting, nor altogeather cherriſhing: but taking as it were a part from them all, and doeing ſomething of them all in one inſtant and one breath, and this may bee called the word of aduice or heed taking, being onely to be vſed when a Dogge is about to doe his leſſon, and either goeth the wrong way to worke, or too raſhly, too ſlowly, or too negligently; or elſe leaueth out ſome obſeruation which hee ſhould performe in the Leſſon, any of which aſſoone as you perceiue him incline vnto, you ſhall immediately vſe your word of aduice vnto him, which both as a bit ſhall ſerue to reſtraine and ſtay him, till he haue better thought of what he goeth about, or elſe as a Spurre

or

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or Rod, put him froward with more alacrity of ſpirit, till hee haue done his Leſſon in ſuch forme as may content you, and theſe words of aduice are as the others, diuers alſo: as *Hem*, *Be-wiſe*, *Take-heed*; or ſuch like, and to theſe you muſt be as conſtant as to the former, and make election of that you intend to vſe and no other, and by all meanes be exceeding carefull not to miſapply them, as to aduice when you ſhould correct, cherriſh when you ſhould aduiſe, Inſtruct when you ſhould puniſh, or puniſh when you ſhould inſtruct, any of which is groſſe in a teacher and brings the Dog into confuſion.

When therefore you haue made your whelpe vnderſtand theſe ſeuerall ſounds or wordes, as that of *Inſtruction*, *Correction*, *Cherriſhing*, and *Aduiſe*, and that he will couch and lye downe at your feete how you pleaſe, when you pleaſe, and as long as you pleaſe, and that with a ſingle word or a looke onely, you ſhall then proceede and teach him to leade in a line and collor, following you at your heeles in decent and comely order, nether treading vpon your heeles, or going

ing

ing before or ſide by you, which ſhewes too much haſt, nor hanging backe or ſtrayning your Line by the meanes of too much ſloath, but following in decent and orderly manner without offence either to the Dogge or his leader, and this kinde of leading is to make the Whelpe familiar with you, that he may lone and acknowledge you and no man elſe, in which Leſſon when you haue made him perfect by his daily attendance of you, and by goeing into no place without the Dogge, you ſhall then make him attend you looſe, in the ſame manner as he did in the Line, without ſtraying or going his length from your heeles vnleſſe you command him, which is the moſt neceſſary Leſſon can be taught a Water-Dog, for he muſt by no meanes be a ranger, but vpon eſpeciall occaſion, as either to beate out Fowle from their couert, or to finde ſtrucken Fowle when they are loſt. When this generall obedience is taught (which is done by obſeruation of his going, and mooueing him by ſights or ſports which may tempt him to ſtay beyond his bounds, and then to correct his offences, and to cherriſh and reward,

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reward his obedience, you ſhall then teach him to fetch and carry any thing you ſhall throw forth of your hand; and this you ſhall firſt beginne to teach by the way of ſport or paſtime with the Dogge, as by taking your gloue and ſhaking it about his head and lips, and making him catch and ſnap at it, and to play with it as a thing in which he delighteth, and ſometimes to hould it in his mouth and ſtriue to pull it from you, and then caſting it a little way from you ſuffer him to muſſell and worry it on the ground, and then take hold on it againe and take it from him with cherriſhing, and thus doe till he will take it from the ground, and hold it in his mouth as it were to tempt you to take it, then caſt it further from you and ſay *Fetch*, or *Bring Sirra*, and if he doe bring it you make exceeding much of him and reward him either with Bread, or Meate, and let him haue no foode but what he deſerueth by doeing your will in his Leſſon, and thus daily and howrely augment and increaſe your Leſſon, till you haue made your Dogge ſo perfite that he will fetch your Gloue vnto you whereſoeuer you throw it,

it : In which if at any time hee offer to runne away with your Gloue, or to toſſe it vp and downe, and play with it without regard to bring it vnto you ; then firſt vſe your word of aduice, which if it doe not preuaile, then vſe your word of correction, but if both faile, then giue him blowes, and for that time let him looſe his foode and finde no reward till hee doe your pleaſure : when by this meanes you haue perfeited him, that hee will fetch your Gloue quickely and readily vnto you, whereſoeuer you throwe it, and ſo truely vnderſtand that it is his duty to bring it onely vnto you, that if twenty men in the company call him ſeuerally, yet he will ſhunt hem all to bring it vnto you, and lepe vp to your boſome to deliuer it, you ſhall then reward him exceedingly, and after traine him to fecth whatſoeuer you ſhall throw from you, as Staues or Cudgels, Bagges, Nets, Inſtruments of all kindes, and indeed, any thing whatſoeuer that is portable : then you ſhall vſe him to fetch round cogell ſtones, and flints, which are troubleſome in a Dogges mouth, and laſtly, Iron, Steele, Money, and all kinde of me-

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tall which being colde in his teeth, flippery and ill to take vp, a Dogge will bee loth to fetch, but you muſt not deſiſt nor let him taſte food, till he will as familiarly bring and carry them as any thing elſe whatſoeuer: as for the vſing him to carry, dead, or liue Fowle, or Pullen, it is not amiſſe, becauſe by that meanes he will not breake or teare in pieces any Fowle at all, which fault is intollerable in any Dogge whatſoeuer, and proceedes from too much greedineſſe, but in the vſe thereof let him euer bring the leaſt Fowle you can get without hurt, that if you ſend him for a Larke, he may bring it without bruſing a feather. This leſſon this perfected, you ſhall then as you walke, drop ſomething behind you which the Dogge may not ſee, and being gone a little way from it, ſend the Dogge backe to ſeeke it, by ſaying, *Backe I haue loſt*, or ſome ſuch like word, and if at the firſt he ſtand amazed, vrge him ſtill and ceaſe not, by poynting with your finger the way you would haue him goe, till he doe turne backe and finde that which you haue dropt, which make him take vp and bring after you; then drop it againe

and

and goe twice as farre as you did at the firſt, and then ſend the Dog back to ſeeke it, not leauing til you make him hunt and bring it you, then cheeriſh and reward him, and where he failes there chide and puniſh him, ſomtimes with blowes, ſometimes with want of foode, and thus continue to do till the Dog wil hunt the way backe in which you went, be it a mile or more according to your occaſion : and heerein is to bee noted that if you ſend your Dog backe to fetch any thing, if he returne aud bring backe any thing in his mouth, though it bee not the thing you loſt, yet you ſhall receiue it and cheeriſh him, but not ſuffer him to ſtay, but immediatly ſend him backe againe, ſaying *Away againe*, or *I haue loſt more*, and neuer bee ſatisfied till hee bring the thing you want, for the much toyle will be puniſhment enough for his miſtake, and make him more careful to the ſent of any thing about you ; but if at any time he returne without any thing in his mouth, then bee ſure both to chid & beat him, for his emptineſſe of mouth ſhewes both ſloth and negligence : when he will thus fetch, cary, and finde things being loſt, then you

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may trayne him to hunting, beginning firſt with tame Fowle, which by your owne helpe at diuing and other loſſes, you may make him with little labour, take, which incourragement will harten and make him delight in the ſport, then after you may make him vſe all his owne cunning, and without aſſiſting him, let him either get or looſe his pray, obſeruing to giue him reliefe according to his deſert in well hunting, and to puniſh him with want of reward according to his ſloth or negligence; and thus woonte him till he bee full maſter of his game, and can finde the aduantages and loſſes in enery water, and obſeruing euer to make him (when he taketh his prey) to bring it on ſhoare vnto you without hunting, and that he ſhall not dare to nyppe or bite it, after once you ſhall ſay *Forbeare*, or *Tis dead*, or any ſuch like thing whatſoeuer.

After this you ſhall traine him vnto you Peece, in forme as was ſhewed in a former Chapter, making him ſtalke either ſtep by ſtep behinde you and vnder the couert of your ſhadow, till you haue ſhott, or elſe to couch downe and lye cloſſe

cloſſe where you ſhall appoint him till you haue ſhot, and then by a ſhout or gibbet to make him come running vnto you to doe whatſoeuer you ſhall appoint him; and in this you muſt obſerue that the Dogge by no meanes ruſh foorth or diſcouer himſelfe til you appoint him, for it is the nature of euery free mettle Dogge, and many of thoſe which come from the beſt reputed teachers, that aſſoone as they heare the Peece goe off, they will preſently ruſh foorth and flye in amongſt the Fowle, before you can haue leiſure to open your lippes; but it is a fault and to be reprehended, for the Peece muſt not bee as a warning to giue the Dogge liberty, but as a preparation to make him readie to attend your commandement: for if you giue him this lyberty at your Peece then when you come amongſt your Nets or Lyme rods, as ſoone as hee ſees the intangled Fowle but to flutter their wings, he will preſently flye in amongſt them, and not onely aduenture the ſpoyling and tearing of your Netts, and diſordering your Lime-roddes, but alſo breake them in pieces, and breede you a world of trouble and

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vexation, and therefore by all meanes haue him in that true obedience that he may not dare to take any freedome more then you giue him.

There are a world of other leſſons which may be taught a Water Dogge, but becauſe they doe appertaine more to pleaſure, or the commendation of the Teachers Art and the Dogges capacity) then any needful vſe or commodity, I wil here (for teadiouſneſſe ſake omit them, aſſuring euery induſtrious laborer in this Arte, that the rules heere already deſcribed are ſufficient to make a dog doe any thing meet for any mans purpoſe.

Of the moulting time.

The laſt vſe of the Water Dogge is in the moulting time, when theſe wild Fowle doe caſt their feathers and are ſo diſabled that they cannot flye, but doe lurke and hide themſelues in the ſtrength of their beſt couerts, not daring to peepe or look abroad, which commonly is betweene Summer and Autumne, in theſe warmer Countries, at this time you ſhall bring your Water Dogs and thruſting them into the couerts, make them hunt the Fowle forth, and bring them into the open waters or great ſtreames, then hauing

uing in ſome narrow creeke or ſtraitned place (if it be in the broad blank waters) pitcht vp your nets, get with your boates betweene the couert and the Fowle and ſo taking vp your dogges, withall leiſure and gentlenes driue the Fowle before you (who of their own natures, will ſhun your preſence) till you bring them within the compaſſe of the Nets, and then ſurrounding them about you may ouerthrowe multitudes of them together, for ſheepe will not driue more eaſily then theſe Fowle at this time; and though ſome may obiect againſt this maner of taking both in reſpect it deſtroies ſo many, as alſo the vnſeaſonableneſſe both of the Fowle it ſelfe, and the time of their ſickneſſe, yet if ſuch pleaſe to conſider the great infinits of theſe Fowle which cannot decreaſe & the excellency of the time for feeding and cramming them, wherby one is made more excellent then twenty; they cannot chuſe but both allow it and practiſe it, for who knoweth not that any Fowle which preyeth for it ſelf abroad, except it be the *Mallard*, *Teyle*, and *Plouer*, but is a great deale leſſe ſweet and pleaſant then the crambde Fowle, ſome taſting of Fiſhe,

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ſome of mudde, and ſome of graſſe, and indeede not any in generall either very fatte, or very pleaſant; whereas theſe which are thus taken and fedde by hand in the houſe, and there crambd with food in which they moſt delight, as the Lyuers of Beaſts and Sheepe, Whay, Curddes, Barley, Paſte, ſcalded Branne, and ſuch like, are both paſſing fat, exceeding ſweet, and of great price, and therefore to be preferd before all other Fowle whatſoeuer.

CHAP. X.

Of Land-Fowle, and the generall taking of them.

HAuing now diſcourſed of Water Fowle, and their ſeuerall kinds according to their manner of feeding, haunts and ſhapes. It reſteth now that we proceed to the diſcourſe of Land-Fowle, or Birdes of the Land hauing

uing no commercement or vſe of the Water more then the waſhing of their Bylles or particular bathings for the health of their bodies, and that but ſeldome or in diſtinct times and places, as an Element with which they haue the leaſt deſire of acquaintance: And of theſe Land-Fowle there are more diuers and ſundry kindes then of the Water-Fowle, and indeed ſuch infinits, that ſince the diſſolution and ſpoyle of Paradiſe no man hath ſeene them, no man can name them.

Diuerſitie of Land Fowle.

To flye then from an impoſſible treatiſe (becauſe euery nation hath his particular bleſſing, and none can boaſt to inioy all) I will ſort the Land Fowle of our Kingdome into three rankes: the firſt ſuch as are fit for foode, as *Pidgeons* of al kindes, *Rookes*, *Pheaſants*, *Partridge*, *Quailes*, *Rayles*, *Blackebyrds*, *Fellfares*, *Sparrowes*, and a world of others.

Secondly, ſuch as are preſerued for voyce, and are called ſinging Byrds, as the *Nightingall*, *Throſtell*, *Linnet*, *Larke*, *Bulfinch*, *Spynke*, and diuers of the ſame nature, all which are good in the diſhe alſo.

Thirdly

Thirdly and laſtly, all ſuch as are for pleaſure onely, as Hawks of all kindes, *Caſtrells, Ringtailes, Buzards, Kites*, and generally all Birdes of prey, which in truth are vſefull but for pleaſure onely; Now each of theſe kindes may be drawn into two ſeueral kinds, as the greater ſort & the leſſer ſort, the greater ſort of thoſe for food, and the leſſer alſo for food, & ſo conſequently of the reſt in their natures and kindes.

Diuerſitie of takings, Mow theſe Land-fowle are to be taken two ſeueral waies; that is to ſay, generally, as when all or many kindes are taken together & at one inſtant; and particularly as when one kinde is taken alone by itſelfe after a particular forme or maner and no others mixt amongſt them.

The generall way of taking Fowle. Now for the generall way of taking theſe Land Fowle where many kinds are taken together, it is either to be done by day or by night; if by day, then with the great Net which commonly is called the Crow Net, which either is made of double twiſted thred or fine whip packethreed, and it differeth nothing in length, depth bigneſſe of maſhe, manner of laying and ouerturning from the *Plouer* Nette

The Crow Net to take by day.

Net formerly ſpoken of in the Water Fowle; only if it be larger and the coards longer it is not amiſſe, this Net being before or neere vnto Barne doores where Corne is a thraſhing, or in any ſuch places where Corne hath beene winnowed and the chaffe remaining, with which you ſhall euer obſerue to couer and hide the Net aſſoone as it is laid ſo as it may not be ſeen, and then aſſone as the flockes of birdes come, and are ſcraping amongſt the chaffe, you lying aloofe off conceald, with the coard in your hand ſhall ſodenly draw it & ouerturne the Net vpon the Birds, by which at one pull you may take many Crowes, Pidgeons, Kites, Buzards, and ſuch like rauenous birdes; and this Net you may lay in any ſtuble field vpon the Corn lands prouided the ſtuble couer the Net ſo as it be not perceiued, for theſe kind of rauenous Fowle are curious eied and who will quickely ſpye any traine or inticement that is layd for them; alſo if you take notice of their morning and euening haunts, where they vſe to call and gather themſelnes together, to worme and feede vpon the greene-ſwarth, or elſe the tylthe which hath beene

beene but newly turned vp, and there lay this Net so as it bee not too grosly perceiued, and it is as vailable as in the other places, so that you be carefull of two obseruations, the one to conceale and hide your Person as in some furrow, behinde some artificiall bancke, or amongst the thick tufts of Sedge, or rushes, or such like couert, and the other not to be too rash or hasty in striking, but to stay till you haue a full number within your danger, and then to pull freely, sodainely, and quickly, for the least deliberation you take after the Net is once raysed, is the vtter losse of the whole pray: and as a warning-peice make them flye the danger.

Generall taking by Night. If you exercise this generall manner of taking of Land-Fowle by Night then it is to be done diuers wayes, according to the nature and manner of the Country wherein you dwell, or the situation and fashion of the ground, as whether it bee champayne and plaine, or wooddy, rough and Mountanous.

Of the Low-Bell. The first generall manner of taking of Land-Fowle by night, in Champayne Countryes is with the *Lowbell*, which exercise

exercise may well be vsed from the end of *October* till the end of *March* following, as thus for example.

After the Night hath couered the face of the Earth, (which commonly is about eight of the Clocke at Night) the Ayre being mild and the Moone not shining, you shall take your *Low-Bell*, which is a *Bell* of such a reasonable size, as a man may well carry it in one hand, and haueing a deepe, hollow, and sad sound, for the more quicke and shrill it is, the worse it is, and the more sadde and solemne the better: and with this *Bell*, you shall also haue a Net (of a small mash) at least twenty yards deepe, and so broad that it may couer fiue or sixe ordinary Lands or more, according as you haue company to carry it, (for the more ground it couers, the more is your sport, and the richer the pray that is taken,) with these instruments you shall goe into some stubble field, either Wheate, Rye, or Barley, but the Wheate is the best, and he which carrieth the *Bell* shall goe the formost and toule the *Bell* as hee goeth along so solemnly as may be, letting it but now and then knocke on both sides, then shall follow

follow the Net being borne vp at each corner, and one each ſide by ſundry perſons, then another man ſhall carry an old yron Creſſet, or ſome other veſſell of ſtone or yron in which you ſhall haue good ſtore of cynders or burning coales (but not blazing) and at theſe you ſhall light bundles of dry Strawe Hay, Stuble, Linckes, Torches, or any other ſubſtance that will blaze, and then hauing ſpread and pitcht your Nette where you thinke any Game is (hauing all your lights blazing) with noyſes and poales beat all vp that are vnder the Net, and then preſently as they flicker vp, you ſhall ſee them intangled in the Net, ſo as you may take them at your pleaſure: as *Partriges, Rayles. Larkes, Quailes*, or any other ſmall Birdes of what kind ſoeuer, which lodge vpon the ground; which done you ſhall ſuddenly extinguiſh your lights, and then proceede forward and lay your Net in another place, obſeruing to doe in all things as hath beene before deſcribed, for the vſe of theſe Inſtruments are, that the ſouud of the Bell makes the Byrdes to lye cloſſe, ſo as they dare not ſtirre or offer to remooue away

whileſt

whileſt you are pitching and laying of your Nette, for the ſound thereof is dreadfull vnto them and makes them lye cloſſer and fraſter; then the ſuddenneſſe of the blazing light (which they can farre worſe indure then the Bell) makes them ſpring vp and offer to flye away, whileſt the Nette ſtayes and intangles them, whereby you may take them at your owne will and pleaſure.

And in this ſort the Countrey being apt and fit for the paſtime, you may take abundance both of great Birdes and likewiſe of ſmall Birdes, which though the pleaſure be a little painefull for the time, yet you ſhall finde infinite delight therein, for euery man ſhall haue ſomething to doe, and no man ſhall ſtand idle that either hath ability of body or ſpirit.

This taking of Birdes with the Low-bell as it is vſed thus in the corne aud ſtuble fields, ſo it may alſo be vſed in any other Champaine place, where either there is growing high fogge or graſſe, Whynnes, Bratts, Lynge, ſhort and low Graſſe, or any other kind of low couert wherein

wherein Birds may lodge and hide themselues; prouided that such places haue no Trees, or high rough Thornes, bushes or Brambles, for so you shall intangle and teare your Net in pieces, and loose both your sport and your labour.

Also in this pastime is to be obserued, that it must be done with great silence and secresie, not any noyse being hard but the sound of the *Bell* only, vntill such time that the Nets be layd and the lights are all blazing, and then you may vse your pleasures, but assoone as the lights are extinguished, then presently a generall silence shall be made as before: and each man shall apply his seuerall busines till the sport be finnished, and so much of the Night consumed, as you shall immagine meete to bestow on that Labour, which may be as longe as the Night is darke but no longer, for if the Moone rise, whereby the Birds may make way for themselues, then they will hardly lye till your Nettes or other Engines be readie, for the very noyse of your feete in goeing will be sufficient to affright them.

Of the Tramell. There is another way of taking both of great and small Fowle, by Night in Cham-

Champaine Countries, and that is with the *Tramell*, or long *Tramell* Net, being much like vnto that Nette which is formerly deſcribed for the *Lowbell*, both in ſhape, maſhe, and all other proportions, yet if you pleaſe it may bee ſomewhat longer but not much broader, becauſe then you ſhall be forſt to runne vpon it and endanger the breaking.

This Nette when you come into the place where the haunt of Birds are, which reſt vpon the earth (being ſuch as are before named) you ſhall then ſpread it vpon the ground, and let the neather or or furtheſt end thereof (being plummed with ſmall plummets of lead) lye looſe on the ground and then bearing vp the former ende, by the ſtrength of men at the two formoſt ends onely, traile it along the ground, not ſuffering that ende which is borne vp to come neere the ground by a full yard or more.

Then on each ſide the Nette ſhall bee carried great blazing lights of fire, ſuch as were formerly ſpoken of, and by the lightes others with long Poles to beate vp the Birds as they goe, and as they riſe vnder the Netts ſo to take them; and in

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this ſort you may goe ouer a whole corne Field, or any other Champaine ground where the haunts of Birdes are, till you haue compaſſed euery part thereof. And this will moſt aſſuredly affoord you great ſtore, both of pleaſure and profit, according as the haunts of the Birdes are, for if there be plenty you ſhall take plenty, if their be few, yet of thoſe few you ſhall haue your ſhare.

Of Bat-fowling.

Next to the *Tramell* I thinke meete to proceed to *Batte-fowling*, which is likewiſe a nighty taking of all ſorts of great and ſmall Birdes which reſt not on the earth, but on Shrubbes, tall Buſhes, Hathorne trees, and other trees, and may fitly and moſt conueniently be vſed in all Woody, rough, and Buſhy Countries, but not in the Champaine.

For the manner of *Bat-fowling* it may be vſed either with Nettes, or without Nettes: If you vſe it without Nettes (which indeede is the moſt common of the two) you ſhall then proceede in this manner. Firſt, there ſhall be one to cary the Creſſet of fire (as was ſhewed for the *Lowbell*) then a certaine number as two, three, or foure (according to the greatneſſe

greatneſſe of your company) and theſe ſhall haue poales bound with dry round wiſpes of hay, ſtraw, or ſuch like ſtuffe, or elſe bound with pieces of Linkes, or Hurdes dipt in Pitch, Roſen, Greaſe, or any ſuch like matter that will blaze.

Then another company ſhal be armed with long poales, very rough and buſhy at the vpper endes, of which the Willow, Byrche, or long Hazell are beſt, but indeed acording as the Country will afford ſo you muſt be content to take.

Thus being prepared and comming into the Buſhy, or rough ground where the haunts of Birds are, you ſhall then firſt kindle ſome of your fiers as halfe, or a third part, according as your prouiſion is, and then with your other buſhy and rough poales you ſhall beat the Buſhes, Trees, and haunts of the Birds, to enforce them to riſe, which done you ſhall ſee the Birds which are rayſed, to flye and play about the lights and flames of the fier, for it is their nature through their amazedneſſe, and affright at the ſtrangenes of the lightt and the extreame darkneſſe round about it, not to depart from it, but as it were almoſt to ſcorch their wings in

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the ſame; ſo that thoſe which haue the rough buſhye poales, may (at their pleaſures) beat them down with the ſame, & ſo take thē. Thus you may ſpend as much of the night, as is darke for longer is not conuenient; and doubtleſſe you ſhall finde much paſtime, and take great ſtore of birds, and in this you ſhall obſerue all the obſeruations formerly treated of in the *Lowbell*; eſpecially, that of ſilence, vntill your lights be kindled, but then you may vſe your pleaſure, for the noyſe and the light when they are heard and ſeene a farre of, they make the birds ſit the faſter and ſurer.

The byrdes which are commonly taken by this labour or exerciſe, are for the moſt part, the *Rookes*, *Ringdoues*, *Blackebirdes Throſtles Feldyfares*, *Linnets*, *Bulfinches*, and all other Byrdes whatſoeuer that pearch or ſit vpon ſmall boughes or buſhes.

Of the Sparrow Net.

This exerciſe as it may be vſed in theſe rough, woody and buſhie places, ſo it may alſo be vſed alongſt quickſet hedges, or any other hedges or places where there is any ſhelter for Byrdes to pearch in.

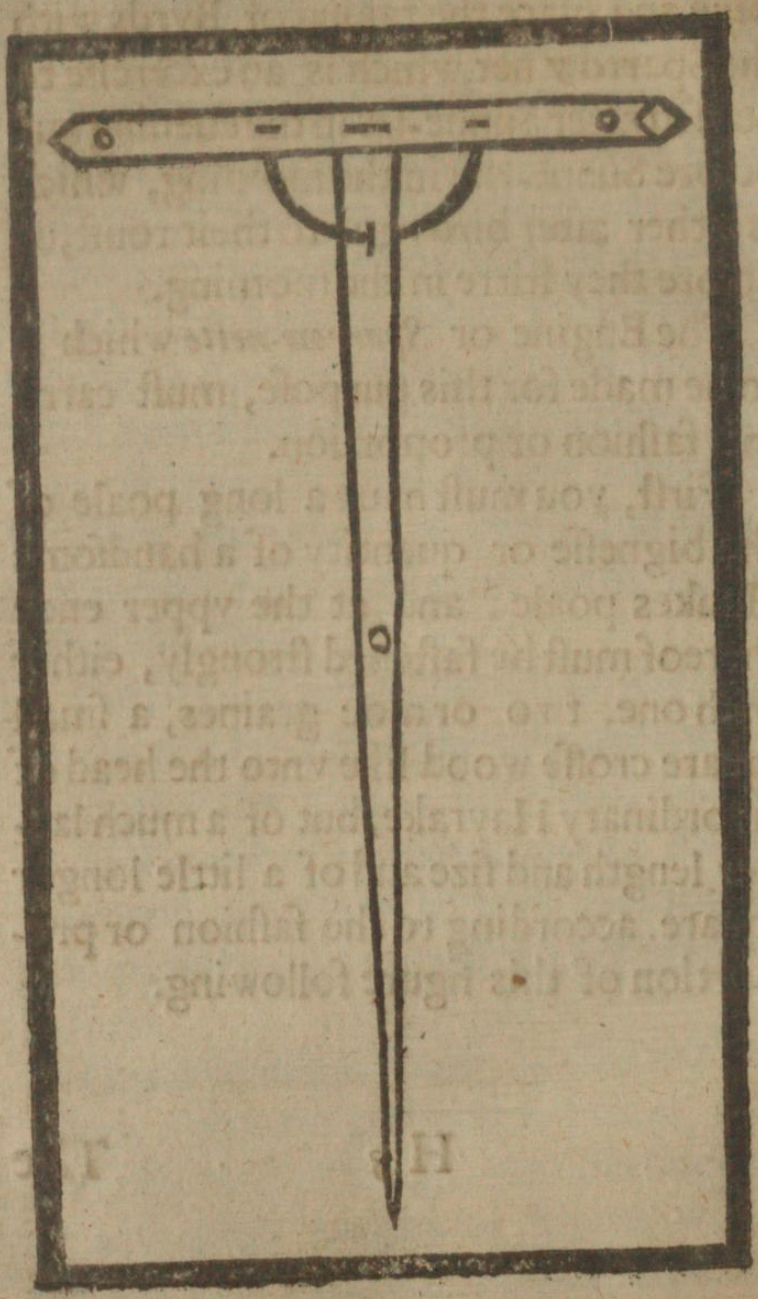
Next

Next to theſe general takings of birds in the darke of night, either in Champaine or Woody grounds, wee may annexe and place the taking of Byrds with the Sparrow net, which is an excerciſe to be vſed after Sunne-ſet in the euening and before Sunne-riſe in the morning, which is either after birds goe to their rouſt, or before they ſtirre in the morning.

The Engine or *Sparrow-nette* which is to be made for this purpoſe, muſt carry this faſhion or proportion.

Firſt, you muſt haue a long poale of the bigneſſe or quantity of a handſome Haukes poale, and at the vpper ende thereof muſt be faſtened ſtrongly, either with one, two or moe graines, a ſmall ſquare croſſe wood like vnto the head of an ordinary Hayrake, but of a much larger length and ſize and of a little longer ſquare, according to the faſhion or proportion of this figure following.

The forme and manner of the first Crosse-staffe.

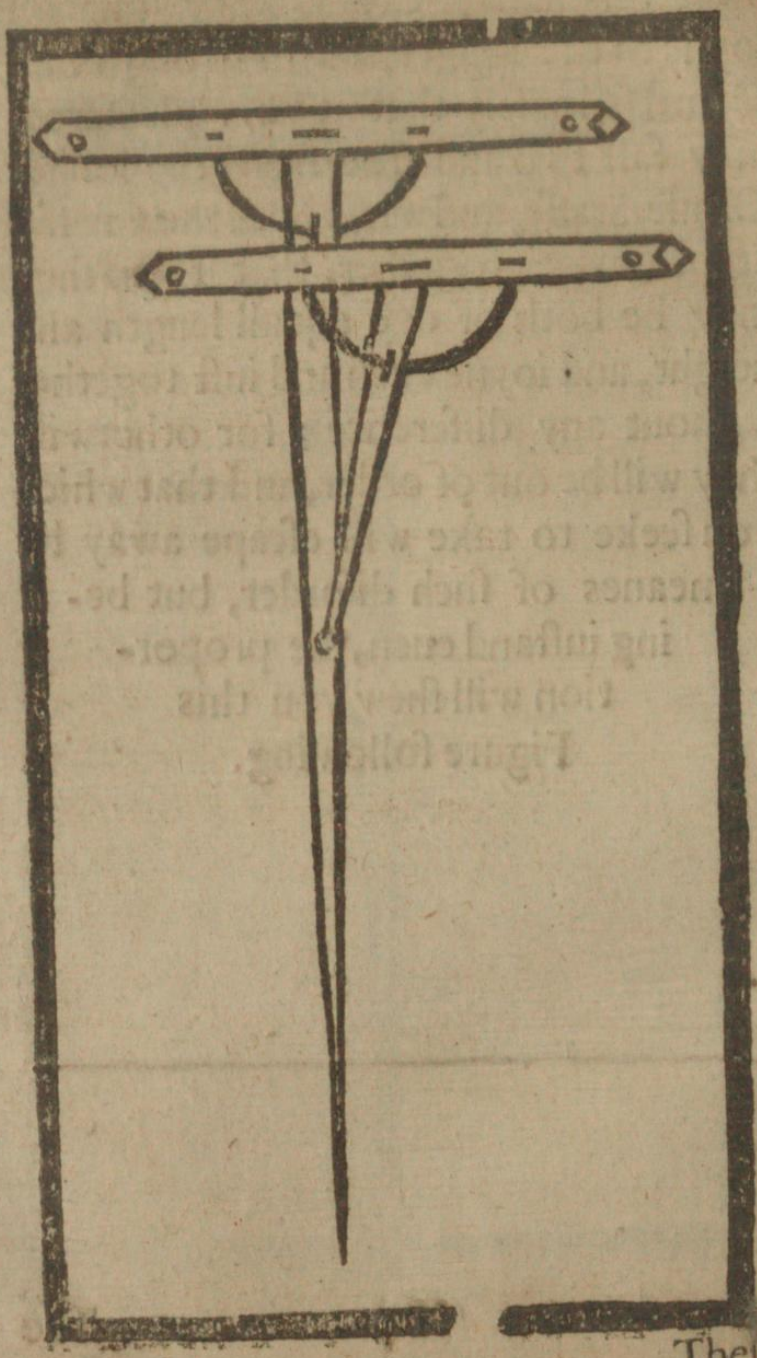


Then

Then you ſhall make another ſtaffe in all proportions like vnto this, but not aboue a third part in length at the vttermoſt this ſhorter Croſſe-Staffe you ſhall ioyne to the longer, with a ſtrong ſmall Coard ſo looſely that at your pleaſure it may fall two and froe from the longer Croſſe-Staffe, and when both the Croſſe-Staues meete together, that then they may be both of one equall length and height, and ioyne euen and iuſt together without any difference; for otherwiſe they will be out of order, and that which you ſeeke to take will eſcape away by meanes of ſuch diſorder, but being iuſtand euen, the proportion will ſhew you this Figure following.

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The forme and manner of the ſecond Croſſe-ſtaffe.



Thele

Theſe two Croſſe-ſtaues being thus ioyned together euen & fit to meet together, you ſhall then both to the one & to the other, fixe a large & wide Purſe-net hauing that liberty at the toppe that the Croſſe-ſtaues may fall and part the one from the other a pretty diſtance, and the lower ende of the Nette ſhall bee ſtraite and narrow, and faſtened faſt to the ſame hole in the longer Croſſe ſtaffe, to which the ſhorter Croſſe-ſtaffe was before faſtned, then ſhal you haue two ſmale coards or lines, which with knots ſhall be faſtened to each ende of the ſhorter Croſſe-ſtaffe paſſing through the two holes, and ſo through the holes of the longer Croſſ-ſtaffe, through which they may goe and come at your pleaſure, and then ſhall the other two ends of the wards be tyed on a knot together, at ſuch an euen diſtance that the ſhorter ſtaff may fal at your plea ſure from the longer as farr as you thinke meet, or the widenes of the Net wil ſuffer it, and then another ſingle ward being made faſt to that laſt knot of the to cords (which ſingle ward you ſhal euer carry in your right hand) with it you ſhal at your pleaſure drawe the Croſſe ſtaues cloſe together,

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together, and close vp the Net as you shall finde occasion, and also with it you shall make the staues and Net flye open & widden as the place shal require where you are to set it; for you must haue great regard in the vsing of this Engine euer to place it close, for if you leaue any parte open either by too much slackneſſe, or the whole haunte not couered by too much straightneſſe, the Birds will quickly finde it, and so escape and get away before you can come to your purpose. But euery thing being made handsome and fit, and the Lines yare and ready to passe too and froe with ease and gentelneſſe, then will the whole and intyre Engine, cary the fashion and proportion of this figure which heere followeth.

The

The forme and maner of the Sparrow-Net.



Now

Now for the vſe of this *Sparrow-Net*, is (as was before ſaid) to be vſed late in the Euening, or early in the Morning, by ſeting it againſt the Enes of thatcht Houſes or other houſes, or againſt the eaues of Stackes, Houeles, Barnes, Stables, and other out-Houſes, or againſt the eaues of Doue-coates, and being ſet cloſe againſt them, to knocke and thruſt the Croſſe-ſtaues cloſe againſt the ſame, making ſuch a noyſe as may inforce the Birds to flye out of their holes & haunts into the Net, and then preſently to draw the longe ſingle Line and ſhut vp the Croſſe-ſtaues cloſe, and then to take out the Birds ſo taken, and in this manner you may in an Enening, or elſe in a Morning, goe ouer all your Houſes, Barnes or Stacks, where are any haunts of Birds, and take ſo many as you pleaſe. The Birds which are generally taken with this Engine, are *Sparrowes*, *Robins*, *Wrens*, *Starlings*, extrauagant *Pydgions*, that lye out of the Doue-Coate, or any other Fowle, or vermine which paſſeth in or out, at any one certaine hole or paſſage.

The chiefe benefite of it is for the mewing

mewing of Hauks, or geting into luſt and ſtrength, ſicke and weake Haukes, for with this Engine you may Euening, and Morning take ſo many Birds as you pleaſe, and no more: and ſo giue them warme to your Hauke, which is the greateſt nouriſhment that can be, and both raiſeth a Hauke ſoone, and makes her mew faſt, becauſe they are as it were taken out of their owne neſt, and from their owne liberty and freedome of feeding, whereas Birds that are taken longe before they are vſed, and ſo preſerued day after day for theſe vſes, they mourne and fall away, growing leane, vnſauory, and vnholeſome, and the Haukes fedd and nouriſht therwith, proſper but little better then with ordinary Dogges fleſh, or other fleſh that is leſt nouriſhing.

And thus much for Land-Fowle and the generall taking of them, as well by day as by night; Euening, or Morning.

CHAP.

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Chap. XI.

The particular taking of some particular Birds by Nets, and first of the Day-Nette.

HAuing spoken generally of Land Fowle or Birds, and of the most generall wayes of taking the same, either by Day, Night, Morning, or Euening, it is meete more that we proceed to such particular wayes of taking them as is most of vse, both with our Fowlers in this Land, as also with others in other Nations, and being most agreeable with Art, and Reason, without which hardly shall any man bring his worke or indeauours to any good purpose.

It is meete then, first that we beginne with they Day-Net, whose vse are especially for the taking of *Larkes, Buntings, Merlins,*

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Merlins, *Hobbyes*, or any Bird that playeth in the Ayre, or will ſtoope either to ſtale, prey, or gigge, glaſſe or the like.

The time of the yeare for theſe Nets, is from *Auguſt* till *Nouember*, and the hower or time a day, very early in the Morning, as a little before Sunne riſe, ſo as your Netts may be layd, and all your Engines and implements fit and in readineſſe to beginne your labor, with the firſt peepe of the Sunne, wherein is to be noted that the pleaſanter and brighter the Morning is, and the fayerer and earlier that the Sunne ſhineth, and the milder temper the Ayre is in, the fitter the ſeaſon is for this exerciſe, and the longer and better your ſport will continue, *Time of the yeare and ſeaſon.*

For the place, it would be euer in the moſt Champayne and playne Countryes, either on the ſhort Barley Stubles, (the Lands) lying large and playne, on euen and ſmooth greene layes, or on leuill and flat Meddowes, for it is to be vnderſtood, that the place which is to be choſen for this exerciſe, muſt be ſo plaine and euen that the Nets both lying and falling ouer, may coutch ſo cloſe and firme to the ground, that the ſhorteſt graſſe *The place.*

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Graſſe or Stubble appearing through the ſame, the Nette may lye as it were hidde and vnperceiued by the Byrdes which ſhall play ouer the ſame, as alſo there muſt be no hollowneſſe, or ſeperation betwixt the Earth, and any part of the verdge of the Net, leaſt the Birds which are ſticken, creepe and flicker out of the ſame, (as they will quickly doe) vpon the leaſt aduantage; and this place muſt not bee choſen neare or adioyning to any Towne, or common courſe and meeting of many people, (for there theſe wanton, fearefull Birds ſeldome haunte) but in remote and ſilent places, as in valles or ſikes at the foote of hills or mountaines, in lowe Meddowes, or other higher grounds, being a good way diſtant from villages, yet hauing euer ſome Corne fields neare bordering vpon them; for there the Larke ſings merrieſt, and is apteſt to ſtrike and be Inticſt with any Stale whatſoeuer.

The faſhion of the Nets and other Engines.

Now the next thing to bee obſerued, is the manner and faſhion of theſe Nets, which we call Day-nettes (becauſe they are of vſe but in the day onely) and of all the other engines belonging vnto the ſame

ſame, and without which the worke can in no wiſe be made perfect.

Firſt then for the Nets, you ſhall vnderſtand that they are to be made either of very fine ſmale packthred, or elſe of very ſtrong and bigge Houſwifes thrid, the maſh ſmall, and not aboue halfe an inch ſquare each way, and the knots ſurely knit without ſlipping, the length would be three fadome (or little leſſe,) and the debth or bredth, would be one fadome and no more, it carryeth the faſhion of the *Crow-Nette*, and muſt be verdgd about (after the ſame manner,) with very ſtrong ſmall Coard, and the two ends extended vpon two ſmall long poales, (ſutable to the bredth of the Nette,) in ſuch manner as hath beene ſhewed before in the Nette for the takeing of *Plouers*, and other Fowle of that Nature, with foure ſtakes, tayle ſtrings, and drawin lines as hath beene before deſcribed, only whereas that was but one ſingle Nette and no more, heere muſt be two, of one length, one bredth, and one faſhion; without any change or alteration, theſe Nets muſt be layd oppoſite one to another, yet ſo cloſe and euen to-

gether, that when they are drawne and puld ouer, the sides and edges may meete and onely touch one another; but being opened and cast asunder, then the full length and bredth of both the Nets, of plaine ground must be discouered betweene them.

These Nets being thus stakt downe with strong stakes, very stifly vpon their lynes, so as with any nimble twich, you may cast them two and fro at your pleasure, you shall then to the vpper endes of the formost staues fasten your hand lines or drawing Coards, which would be at the least a dozen fadome longe, and so extending them of such a reasonable straightnesse, as with any small adition of strength, they may rayse vp the Nets and cast them ouer, stake downe the further end of the single drawing Line, almost a fadome beyond the seate where your selfe must sit to pull, for you must vnderstand that these drawing Lines are not double aboue two fadome or little more, and all the rest single as you shall better perceiue by the figure, hereafter demonstrated.

When your Nets are thus layd, you shall

shall some twenty or thirty paces beyond your Netts, and as much on this side, place your Gygges, or playing wantons; being fastened to the toppes of long poales, and turnd into the winde, so as they may play and make a noyse therein, and these Giggs are certaine toyes made of long Goose feathers in the manner of shettlecocks and with little small turnells of wood running in broad and flat Swan quilles made round like a small hoope, and so with longer strings fastened to the Poale will with any small winde or ayre whatsoeuer, twirle and flicker in the ayre after such a wanton manner, that the Byrds will come in great flockes to wonder and play about the same; the more perfect shape whereof you shall see described in the figure following, for the better helpe of your memorie and vnderstanding in this businesse. *Of the Gigges.*

After the placing of your Giggs you shall then place your Stale, which is a little small stake of wood to pricke downe fast in the earth, hauing in it a morteise hole, in which a long, small, slender pice of wood of about two foote long is so fastned that it may mooue vp and downe *Of the Stale.*

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at pleaſure, and to this longer ſticke you ſhall faſten a ſmall line, which running through a hole in the ſtake aforeſaid and ſo comming vp to the place where you ſit, you may by drawing the line vp and downe vnto you (with your right hand) raiſe and mount the longer ſticke from the ground, as oft as you ſhall finde occaſion.

Now to this longer ſtick (before ſaid) you ſhall faſten a liue *Larke* or *Bunting*, (for you muſt bee ſure euer to preſerue ſome aliue, for that purpoſe) or for want of ſuch any other ſmall birde, which the line making to flicker vp and downe by your pulling, will intice the Larkes to play about it and ſwoope ſo neere to the ground, that drawing your hand you may couer them with your Nets at pleaſure; alſo it will intice Hawkes, and any other Byrds of prey to ſtoope and ſtrike at the ſame, ſo as you may take them at you pleaſure, with great eaſe and delight; and for further ſatisfaction you ſhall ſee the portrature hereof more liuely deſcribed in the figure following.

Of the Looking-glaſſe.

There is alſo another Stale or intice-ment for theſe Byrdes which is called the *Looking-glaſſe*,

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Looking-glasse, and this is a round stake of wood as bigge as a mans arme and made very sharpe at the nether ende, so as you may thrust and fasten it into the earth at your pleasure. This stake is made very hollow in the vpper part, about fiue fingers deepe at the least, then into this hollownes is placed a threesquare piece of wood about twelue Inches long, and each square two Inches broade, lying vpon the toppe of the stake, and going with a foote into the hollownes, which foote must haue a great knob at the toppe and another at the bottome, with a deepe slenderneſſe betweene, to which slenderneſſe must be fastned a small packthred, which running through a hole in the side of the stake, must come vp to the seate where you sit: Now the three square piece of wood which lies on the toppe of the stake, must be made of such a true poyze and eueneſſe, and the foote in the socket, so round & smooth, that vpon the least touch it will twerle and tourne as round as any Scopperill, winding the Packthrid so many times about it which being sodenly drawne, and as sodenly let goe againe, will keepe the Engine in

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a perpetuall round motion, in such sort as you shall see Children, and Schoole-Boyes doe with wherligiggs, made of a Nutt, a sticke, and an Aple. This done you shall with glew, or other strong Cement, fasten vpon the vpper most flatt squares of the three square piece, almost twenty small pieces of *Looking-Glasses*, & paynt all the spare wood betweene them, of a very bright red collour, which in the continuall motion and tourning about, will giue such a glorious reflection, that the wanton birds cannot forbeare but will play about it with admiration, til they be taken, the true shape wherof you shal see more exactly in the next figure. Now both this & the other stale before spoken off are to be placed in the very midst or Center betweene the two Nets, & about 2 or 3 foote one distant from an other, so that in the falling of the Nets the Cords may by no meanes touch or anoy them; neither must they stand one before or after another, but in a direct Line one ouer against the other, the Glasse being kept continually mouing, and the bird very oft flickering. When you haue thus placed you Nets, your Giggs, & your stales.

you

you ſhall then goe to the farther end of your long drawing lines,& ſtale lines, & hauing a little haſſock made of Sedg, about a foote or better hie, you ſhal place within a yard or little more of the end of the ſame, & then ſitting down vpon the ſame,lay the maine drawing line (with a ſtrong button of wood made faſt in the ſame)ouerthwart your thye,&with your right hand continually draw the Glaſſe-line,& with your left hand pull the ſtale-line to ſhew the bird, & then when you perceiue the *Larkes*, or other Birds to play neare & about your nets & Stales, ſwooping neare and to the ground, then you ſhal with both hands pull the net ouer,& ſo couer & take your pray, in ſuch wiſe as you ſhal find accaſion, wherin you are to obſerue that you muſt not be too quick or haſty in pulling,& for greedines to ſtrike often at ſingle birds (eſpecially if you ſee the weather to be temperate & the birds apt to play) for ſo you may looſe both much labour and much profite, for you muſt take as much paines for one ſingle Byrd, as for halfe a dozen, but neuertheleſſe be patient a little while, and when you ſhall ſee many birds

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playing about your Nets (as with a little ſufferance they will almoſt couer them ouer) then you may ſtricke and be ſure to ſtricke ſure and ſuddenly, and you ſhall ſeldome take vnder, foure, ſixe, eight, nay, ſometimes a dozen at a pull, according to the fruitfulneſſe of the place, and the aptneſſe of the weather and ſeaſon; but if the wether be ill diſpoſed or bluſtring, then you muſt make a venture of neceſſitie and ſtrike at all that comes, whether they be ſingle or otherwiſe, and truely for mine owne part I haue ſeene at this one exerciſe, thirty dozen of *Larkes* taken in one Morning, but that hath not beene vſuall: but for eight, tenne, or twelue dozen, it is an ordinary taking.

Preſeruation of Stales.

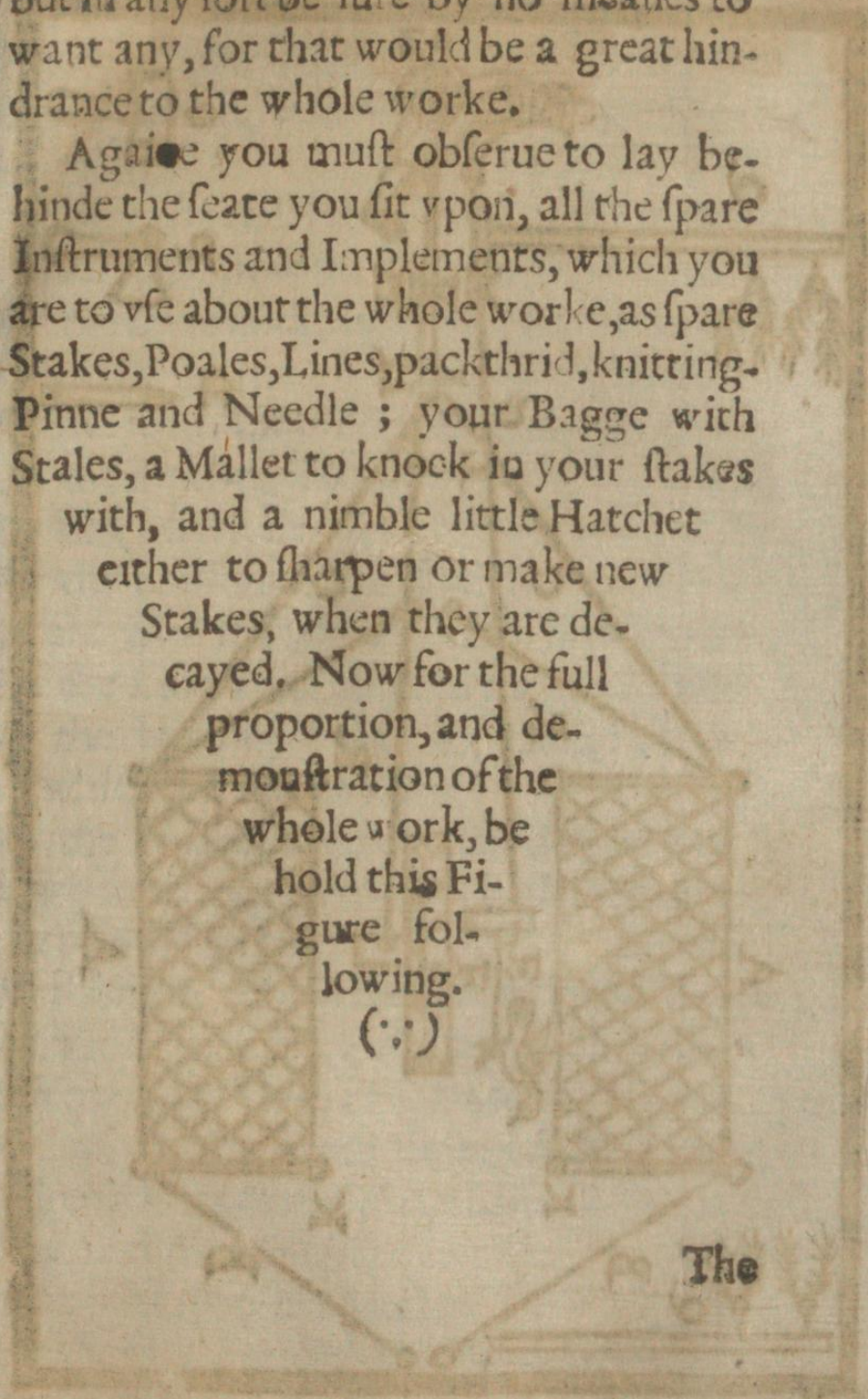
Now you are to obſerue that the firſt halfe dozen which you take, you muſt by no meanes kill, but keepe them aliue for ſtales, and to that end you muſt haue a neate bagge of ſtrong linnen to keepe them in, the reſt as you take them you muſt kill them, by cruſhing them in the hinder parts of their heads, and ſo lay them behind you in a place made for the purpoſe, and thus euery day you muſt preſerue freſh ſtales and kill the old ones,

but

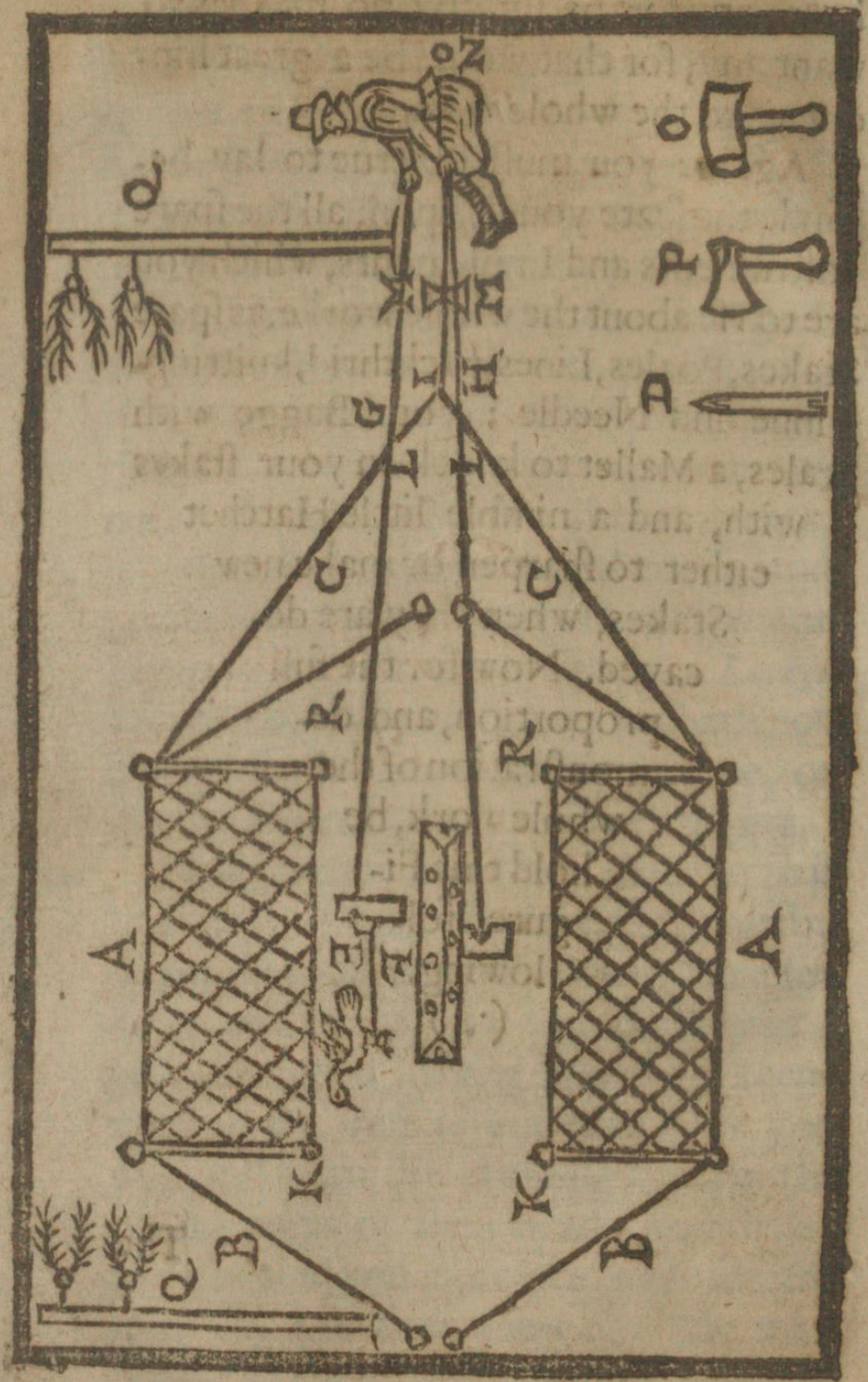
but in any sort be sure by no meanes to want any, for that would be a great hindrance to the whole worke.

Againe you must obserue to lay behinde the seate you sit vpon, all the spare Instruments and Implements, which you are to vse about the whole worke, as spare Stakes, Poales, Lines, packthrid, knitting-Pinne and Needle ; your Bagge with Stales, a Mallet to knock in your stakes with, and a nimble little Hatchet either to sharpen or make new Stakes, when they are decayed. Now for the full proportion, and demonstration of the whole worke, behold this Figure following.

(∴)



The



For

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For the better vnderſtanding of this Figure, if you pleaſe to note the letters as they ſtand, you ſhall finde that the Letter-----

A. ſheweth the bodyes of the maine Nets, and how they ought to be layd.
B. the tayle lines, or hinder lines ſtackt to the Earth. (Earth.
C. the fore lines likewiſe ſtackt to the
D. the knitting-Needle.
E. the Bird ſtale.
F. the Looking-glaſſe Stale.
G. the Line that drawes the Bird-Stale.
H. the Line which drawes the glaſſ-ſtale
I. the drawing double lines of the Nets which pulls them ouer.
K. the Stakes which ſtake downe the foure neather poynts of the Nettes, and the two tayle lines. (Lines.
L. the ſtakes which ſtake downe the fore
M. the ſingle Line, with the wooden button to pull the Net ouer with.
N. the Stake which ſtakes downe the ſingle Line, & where the haſlock ſhould be, and the Mundit.
O. the Mallet of Wood.
P. the Hatchet. *Q.* the Gigges.

And thus you haue the manner & full diſcription

Taking Byrdes with the Lime-Buſh

diſcription of the *Day-Netts*, with their vſe and benefit.

I will now proceed to another manner of taking other ſmall Birds, as *Hedg-Sparrowes*, *Linnets*, *Bullfinches*, and all ſortes of ſmall Birds, which haunt Hedgges, Buſhes, Shrubs, or any couert whatſoeuer in the open Field, which Birds are for two vſes, namely, either pleaſure or food, pleaſure becauſe euery one of them naturally, haue excellent Fielde-Notes, and may therefore be kept in Cages, and nouriſht in their owne tunes, or elſe trayned to any other Notes, according to the pleaſure of the owner, or elſe for foode, being of pleaſant taſte, and exceeding much nouriſhing, by reaſon of their Naturall heate, and light diſgeſtion.

The ſhape of Buſh.

Theſe Birds are beſt to be taken with the great Lime-Buſh, or Lime-Tree after this manner. You ſhall cut downe the mayne Arme or chiefe Bough, of any Buſhie Tree, whoſe branches, or twigges, are longe, thicke, ſmooth, and ſtraight, without prickes, knots, or other crooked and deformed roughnes, of which the *Willow-Tree* or *Byrch-Tree*, are

are the beſt, and for want of them you may take the great *Sallow*, the *Poplar*, *Aſpen*, or any other of like thickneſſe, and ſmoothneſſe, and when you haue pickt it and trimde it, from all leaues, knots, crooked branches, Moſſe, or any other ſuperfluity, making the twigges neate, and cleane, (yet not taking away any of the little Naturall budd knots, which grow thicke on euery branch) you ſhall then take of the beſt Lime, well mixed and wrought together, either with Hogges-greaſe, Gooſe-greaſe, or Capons greaſe, (but the Gooſe or Capons is the beſt) and being warmed a little, you ſhall with the ſame, Lime euery twigge and branch vpon the Tree, from the very toppe and vpper end of euery twigge, downe (within foure fingers or three about) to the bottome. As for the body and mayne branches of this Tree, (from whence the ſmaller twigges doe ariſe) thoſe you ſhall not touch with any Lime at all.

The manner of Lyming.

Now in the Lyming of this Tree, you ſhall obſerue not (by any meanes) to dable your Lime on too thicke, whereby it may be too much apparant, for the

Obſeruation in Liming.

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the byrdes will be apt to find fault thereat, and then you shall not by any intice-ment trayne them to your Bush, wherefore make suer to spread you Lime so thinne as may be, euen so as you may little or nothing change the collour of the naturall twigges, which may with greate ease be done by working one twigge with another, and one branch with another, and by making those which haue too little Lime, to take it away from those which haue too much, till each haue equally alike; and yet in this manner of Liming, you are to obserue that not any twigge want his sufficient proportion of Lime, or haue any part left bare and vntoucht (which ought to be toucht) but that all be truely and arteficially discribed; for as too much may hinder the comming of the Birdes, so too little will want strength to take them, when they doe come.

The vse of the Bushe. When your Bush is thus prepared, and Limed, you shall then carry it forth into the Field, (for it is intended that this Tree ought not in any wise to be aboue a mans vsuall and reasonable burthen,) and finding where the haunts of these small

ſmall Byrdes are, which in the Spring-time commonly is about quickſet hedg-ges, or dead hedges, neare vnto Townes ends, back-yeards, ould houſes, or any o-ther couert and habitation where people reſort. In the Sommer and Harueſt, in Groues, Buſhies, white-thorne Trees, and quickſet-hedges neare Corne fields, fruit trees, Vinyards, Flax-lands, Hemp-lands Rape-lands, or the like, and in the dead of Winter about Houſes, houells, Barnes, Stacks or any place where either Corne, ſeeds or any chaffe or gabling is ſcatte-red, (for it is to be intended that this vſe of the Buſh will continue the whole yeare through) you ſhall then as neare as you can to any of theſe haunts, place your Lime-buſh, as if it be a hegde, then cloſe by the hedge, if a Tree then cloſe to the Tree, if a ſtacke, within a pace or two of the ſtacke, and ſo of the reſt, prouided alwayes that whereſoeuer you pytch downe your Buſh, you may euer at the foote therof, or as neare as is poſſible, haue ſome cloſe Couert where your ſelfe may ſit concealed, and vnperceaued of the Birds, and in ſuch manner that what-ſoeuer ſound ſhall proceed from you,

it

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it may ſtill ſeeme to the Birds to come from the Buſh.

Of the Byrd call. When theſe things are thus prepared, and your ſelfe placed, you ſhall then if you can (and the Arte is eaſily learned) with your lippes and Tongue beginne to chirppe like a *Sparrow* and to call as they doe when the Cocke and the Henne are remooued one from another, then you ſhall with another note (more whiſtle like) call like the *Linnet*, or *Bullfinch*, altering your notes as your fancy pleaſeth, yet euer and anon calling continually in one note or other.

How to learne to call Byrds. Now for aſmuch as this Arte is a little hard and curious, and that no words in writing can expreſſe the true ſound thereof, or ſhew the motions, ordering or ſoundes which muſt proceed from the Lippes, Tongue, and breath, it is meete that hee which is ſtudious, and would be skilfull in this Art, doe goe into the Field where theſe Birds doe haunt, and there making their notes, chyrps, and whiſtels, practiſe as neare as hee can to counterfeit the ſame, till he be growne to that exquiſite perfectnes therin, that he may perceaue the Birds to gather about

bout him where he lyes, and ſitting on the branches aboue him, harken and liſten to the ſounds he vttereth, this when he perceaueth, he may conclude himſelfe an abſolute Maſter in the Arte, and then take vpon him to goe abroad with the great Lime-Buſh, doeing in all poynts as hath beene before recyted: But if ether nature or accident doe denie you this couning, and that by no meanes you can frame your Lipps or Tongue to theſe ſounds, (as I haue knowne diuers, that could neuer in all their liues learne to whiſtell, others that could neuer learne to tune,) then you ſhall either make or buy a Byrd-call, of which there are diuers, and very eaſie to be framed, ſome of wood, ſome of horne, ſome of Cane, and ſuch like ſtuffe; the full proportion and making whereof, ſhall be at large ſet down hereafter in a perticular Chapter.

The manner of Taking.

With this Call (hauing learnt artificially how to vſe it) you ſhall ſit vnder your Buſh and call the Birdes vnto you, and as any of them ſhall light vpon your Buſh, you ſhall let them alone and not moue till you ſee them ſafely intangled,

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with their owne skipping vp and downe, and ſtrugling when they find themſelues enſnared wil doe better, then any affright from you whatſoeuer, neither ſhall you ſtirre for a ſingle Bird, one, or two, but ſtay till many be intangled, for the firſt that are taken will with their ſtriuing and fluttering in the Buſh, bee as good as ſtales, & make a world of others repaire vnto them. Now aſſoone as you doe perceiue your Buſh to be peſtered, you ſhall then riſe vp and take all ſuch as are intangled, and either nip them in the heads, or put them aliue into a bagge at your pleaſure, and according to the purpoſe for which you intend them; and this exerciſe you may vſe from before Sunne riſe, till tenne of the Clocke in the forenoone, and from one in the afternoone, till almoſt Sunne-ſette in the Euening, in which ſpace, I haue ſeene twenty dozen of Birdes taken, and ſometimes more, ſometimes leſſe, according to the ſeaſon of the weather, (which would be cleere and bright,) or the fruitfulneſſe of the hauntes in which the Byrdes harbor.

There be others which take theſe ſmall Byrds with Lime-twiggs only, (and not

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with the greate Buſh) by riſing early in the Morning before the day breake, and going to the hauntes, watch when the Byrdes goe forth to ſeeke their food, (which is euer at the ſpring of the day) and then finding that they haue forſaken the Hedges, they goe and place their Lime-twiggs all along the Hedges, ſome vppright, ſome ſloape wiſe, and ſome croſſe, and there withall of ſuch a conuenient thickneſſe, that the Birds can come no way into the Hedge, but of force they muſt be intangled: this done they goe into the Corne-Fields, Meadowes, or Grounds which are adioyning, & where the Birdes doe feede, and there beating them vp and ſcarring them, make them retyre to the Hedges in great flocks and dryfts, into which they are no ſooner entred, but preſently they are intangled amongſt the Lime-twiges, and ſo taken in great abundance,: But this manner of taking ſmall Birds, is not ſo generall as the former, for it is but for one certaine time of the yeare, as in the Spring, and fall of the Leafe, and at one certaine time of the day, as an hower before Sun riſe, and an hower after, wheras the other is

Taking Birds with Lime-twigges.

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all the yeare long, and at all seasons and houres, so long as the weather is cleare and the Sunne shineth.

Vse of Stales with the Lime-Bush.

There is yet another way of taking these small Birds with the great Limbe-bushe (before mentioned) and that is if either you want a call, or haue not the true vse of a call: then you shall imploy the Stale, (of which there are diuers) as thus for instance: when your Bushe is placed as was before shewed, you shall then take a night Batte or two, being aliue, and place them vpon the obiect which is next of all to your Lime bushe, and in such apparant manner, that no Birde thereabouts but may behold them, which will no sooner be perceiued, but euery Byrde will come to gaze and wonder at them; then hauing no other conuenient lighting place but the Lime-bushe, they will flocke as thicke into the same as may be, and so you may take them at your pleasure.

Now as these night Batts, so the Oule is of like nature, and may be employed after the same manner; and by reason that she is lesse stirring and more melancholly then the Batte, as also of greater

quantity

quantity, and ſooner to bee perceiued, ſhee is a better Stale then the Bat.

Now if you haue not a liue Owle or a liue Batte, if you can get but the skins of either and ſtoppe them with woole or flockes, they will ſerue as well as if they were aliue, and continue (with carefull keeping) twenty yeeres and better. I haue ſeene ſome that for want of either of theſe hath had an Owle ſo liuely cut out in wood, and ſo artificially painted, that it hath ſerued him for this purpoſe, as well as any liue one could doe, and he hath taken Byrdes in wonderfull great abundance therewith.

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CHAP. XII.

Of the taking of Haukes of all kindes, and all Ages.

HAuing written of the generall taking of Land-Fowle of all ſorts both great and ſmall; and alſo deſcended to the taking of ſome particular Byrdes as hath beene before ſhewed; we will now write of the manner of taking of Hawkes of all kindes; eſpecially ſuch as are moſt frequent in our Kingdome, and with which my experience hath oft beene familiar, as the *Goſhawke*, and her *Tercell*, the *Sparrowhawke* and her *Musket*, the *Merlyne*, *Hobby*, *Caſtrell*, *Ringtaile*, and the like, all which haue their Ayries and breed in this kingdome, as alſo the *Faulcon Gentill*, *Haggard*, *Paſſenger*, and diuers others, which though naturally they breede not amongſt vs, yet by ma-

What Hawkes breede in England.

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ny accidents they come into the Kingdome wilde, and ſometimes breaking out of the Mewe turne wilde, ſo that without ſome eſpeciall Art they are not to be recouered, becauſe hauing any long time preyed for themſelues, the Luer, voyce, and all rules of obedience are then vtterly forgotten.

The taking of young Hawkes.

To beginne then with ſuch Hawkes as breed in our Kingdome, you ſhall vnderſtand that they are to be taken three ſeuerall waies, and at three ſeuerall ſeaſons: that is to ſay, either from the Ayery after they be diſcloſed (and then they be called *Eiaſſe*,) or after they bee full ſummed and beginne to forſake their Neſt, (and then they bee called *Braunchers*;) or laſtly, after they haue preyd for themſelues (and then be called *Sore-Hawkes*, or Hawkes in their *Sorcage*.)

The taking of Eiaſſe Hawkes.

For the taking of the *Eiaſſe* Hawke or Hawkes, from the Ayerie, which is as ſoone as they be diſcloſed, aud haue caſt off the firſt Downe which couereth their feathers, there is but ſmall difficulty to be vſed, more then in the finding out of the Ayerie or Neſt, which is ſoone done by walking vp and downe in the Woodes

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How to finde the Ayrie.

amongſt the talleſt and goodlieſt Trees which grow in the thickeſt couerts and are furtheſt from pathes, waies or places where people accuſtome to frequent, for in ſuch they build and no other, and if you chance to come where the Ayrie is, you ſhal know it by the mutings & flycings of the old hawks; which wil not only bedaube the Tree and trences vnder the Ayrie, but alſo the ground and other places; as alſo, commonly vpon the ground (at the foote of the tree) you ſhal finde much plumage, feathers and bones of birdes ſcattered, any of which characters when you find, you may then be well aſſured that there the ayrie is; ſo that if you pleaſe but to watch neere or about the ſame, either early in the morning, or at the cloſing of the euening you ſhall ſee the male Hawke bring in prey for the female Hawke which ſitteth vpon the neſt, which when you ſee, you may then (if you pleaſe) when the female riſeth to bath or ſolace her ſelf (which commonly is about hie noone) clime vp into the tree, & look into the neſt, and view how many egs ſhe ſitteth vpon; but in any wiſe be carefull not to touch any of them or giue any af-

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fright to the old Hawke, but only looke vpon them and ſo depart, (for any groſſe affright wil ſoone make her to forſake the ayrie.) This done you muſt let them reſt till the young Hawkes be diſcloſed, which after they are a weeke or tenne daies old you may take them from the neſt at your pleaſure, and beare them home, and ſo bring them vp, with warme meat and liue birdes till they be full ſummed and hard feathered, and after reclaime and man them as you ſhall finde occaſion. Theſe Hawkes be called Eiaſſe, or Foole hawkes becauſe they will doate and be fonde of the man as of their naturall dambes, following him vp and down, and crying after him for foode as oft as they ſee him or be hungry, yet this is not the beſt manner, nor the beſt ſeaſon for the taking of young Hawkes; for neither can the man feede them ſo naturally and choicely as the true dambe can, nor halfe ſo well preſerue their feather from hurts and bruiſes, which by reaſon of their tendernes & bloudines they are much ſubiect vnto, and a hurt taken on the feathers whilſt they are in the bloud may diſable the hawke in flying moſt part of the year following.

The taking of

The *Branchers*

The ſecond ſeaſon for the taking of young Hawkes is when they are *Branchers*, that is to ſay, when they are full ſummed, hard quill-featherd, and beginne to forſake their Neſts and truſt to their owne winges, skipping from bough to bough, (yet not farre from the Neſt) and as it were trying their feathers, and by degrees enabling them to beare and carry their bodies, euer and anone expecting foode from the olde Hawkes, (for as yet theſe *Branchers* are not able to prey for themſelues.)

The manner of placing the Nettes.

This as ſoone as you ſhal perceiue, you ſhall then (being fitted of all ſuch implements, as ſhal hereafter be ſpecified) very earely in the Morning (as before day) ariſe and go to the Ayerie, and there watch the riſing of the olde Hawkes, when they goe forth to fetch their prey; and ſoone after they are departed, you ſhall ſee the young Hawkes alſo riſe from the Neſt and flye foorth vpon the boughes and branches of the Tree, skipping and fluttering vp and downe from one arme of the Tree to another; and herein you ſhall obſerue the waies and paſſages which they take when they firſt leape from the Neſt

Neſt, and through which boughes and branches they goe (for their goings out and their commings in are euer certaine) and marking which is the fitteſt for your purpoſe, you ſhall preſently clymbe vp into the tree, and hauing diuers little nets of two foote, or two foote and a halfe ſquare, made of ſtrong twiſted Houſe-wifes threed, and dyed as neere as you can to the colour of the leaues of the tree, that it may giue no affright or diſlike to the Hawkes; you ſhall place one about the Neſt (halfe circular) and leauing one onely paſſage in and out, from and two the Neſt, and this Net ſhall as it were penthouſe ouer, or couer the Neſt aboue head; yet at leaſt a foot and halfe higher then the Neſt, and in ſuch ſecret manner that it may not be perceiued, for to lye too cloſe and neere the Neſt or to open and plaine to bee perceiued, will quickly ſcare the Hawkes from the Neſt, and make fruſtrate all your labour.

What kind of Nettes.

This Nett ſhall be a running Nett ſo drawne vpon a ſtroug line, that when any thing ſhall ſtricke againſt it it may runne together like a purſe, and ſo incloſe and keepe faſt the thing taken, and

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to that ende you ſhall make faſt the ſtrong lines to ſome knagge or branch of the tree, that when the hawke or hawkes are taken, they may not fall downe to the ground with the nettes, but hang fettred in the ſame ; and that in ſuch ſtraite and little compaſſe that they may not haue liberty to beate or bruſe themſelues but hang ſafe without the breaking or hurting of any feather ; which aboue all things is chiefely to be regarded, for the breaking and bruſing of any of the maine feathers, is ſuch a diſabling of the hawke, that either ſhe will not be able to flye at all, or if ſhe doe flye, yet through the want of thoſe hurt feathers ſhee will not be able to make fourth her way with that naturall and true ſwiftneſſe which otherwiſe ſhe would doe, and where the pray is too hard in flight for the purſuer, there is not onely all labour loſt, but the pleaſure depriued and no contentment to be taken in the paſtime ; beſides it makes the Hawke grow cowardly and fearefull, and forces her to turne Tayle, by reaſon of the knowledge ſhe takes of her owne inabillity and weakneſſe ;

When you haue thus plaſt your firſt

Nette

Nette about and ouer the Neſt, you ſhall then take your ſecond Nette of the ſame ſize and faſhion, and place it betweene the moſt thickeſt and vſuall branches, through which the Hawkes paſſe two and fro, both from & to the Neſt, and which before you had principally marked when the Hawkes went firſt from the Neſt, and this Nette you ſhall place, ſomewhat more vpright then the firſt, yet as cloſe and ſecretly, and hauing greate regard that the Hawkes may by no meanes paſſe either vnder or aboue it without danger of taking, and it ſhall alſo as the firſt run together like a purſe, when it is ſtricken into, and be faſtned after the ſame, manner to the branches, that it may by no meanes fall to the Ground, but containe and hould the Hawke till you come to vnlooſe her.

The placeing of the other Nets

Now if you doe perceiue that euery Hawke when ſhe cometh from the Neſt, taketh a ſeuerall way, and that there be ſeuerall paſſages about the Neſt, in which they take greate delight, you ſhall then in euery one of thoſe ſame paſſages and likely-hoods, place one of theſe Nettes ſo cuningly as may bee, that they may neither

Obſeruation in takeing of Hawkes.

neither goe from the Neſt, nor come to the Neſt without the danger of taking of them.

What to be done when the Nettes are placed.

When you haue thus placſt your Nets and made euery nooſe faſt and ſure from ſlipping, you ſhall then with all ſpeede come downe from the tree, (for it is entended that this worke muſt bee done withall ſpeed, and before the old hawkes returne home with their prey to the neſt, for if they ſhall come home and finde you buſie about the ſame, they will not onely finde fault thereat, but alſo entice the young Hawkes away from the place, and make you both looſe your preſent labour, and alſo make you beſtow a great deale more in finding out of their newe haunts and paſſages:) Being diſcended from the tree, you ſhall place your ſelfe cloſe in ſome couert, where neither the old Hawkes, nor young Hawkes may diſcerne you; and yet ſo, as the old Hawkes may in no wiſe returne, nor the young Hawkes remoue any whither but where you may diſcerne them, and ſee both their meeting and encounter, and what prey they bring home to their young ones.

Now

Now as ſoone as the olde Hawke is come in with her prey, (which for the moſt part are euer liue Byrdes) you ſhall preſently ſee the young Hawkes flocke about her, and then will ſhee driue them all before her to the neſt (being euer her ſelfe the laſt) and then as many of them as chance but to touch your Nettes, they are preſently entangled, and what ſcapes in going to the Neſt, you ſhall be ſure to take in the cõming from the ſame againe & what you faile of in the firſt morning, you may be ſure to accompliſh in the ſecond or the third.

Now if it happen (at the firſt comming in of the olde Hawke as the young ones paſſe to the Neſt) that one or two bee ſtricken and taken in your Nette, you ſhall not preſently aſcend the tree, and fetch them downe, but let them hang ſtill in the Nette till the old Hawke haue fed the reſt, and is againe departed, and that thoſe young Hawkes which eſcaped, likewiſe are come againe from the Neſt; and if (by reaſon that the Nettes are filled) they then goe free, you preſently go vp to the tree and fetch downe thoſe which are taken, looſening the Nets, and

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foulding them about the Hawkes so close that they may by no meanes flutter and stirre any feather about them, but lye still without mouing.

How to take Hawkes from the Nettes.

When you are descended and comen to the ground againe you shall then in the gentlest sort you can, take the hawkes out of the nettes, without striuing or ruffling of their feathers, and presently make them vp, and if you haue any Rufter hoods, you shall put them on their heads, for it will keepe them the quieter, and make them lesse subiect to struggle, or hurt themselues.

The manner of Mayling Hawkes.

For the manner and forme of Mayling of your Hawkes, it is thus to bee done; you shall take a handkercher, or any square piece of Linnen cloth, Canuas, or the like, and then knit the two ends of any one side together in such straite and close manner that the Hawke may onely thrust her head thorow it and no more, and that the pynions of the wings may rest vpon the noosse, and stay the body from going thorow; then you shall draw the rest of the handkercher all ouer the Hawkes body, and folding it close together about her traine, wrap it in such sort

fast

faſt about the body of the Hawke that ſhe may in no wiſe ſtirre or moue any feather about her; and if herein you obſerue to draw out the Hawkes legges, ſo as ſhe may not pull them vp, or gather them cloſſe to her body, it will be more eaſie for the Hawke, and you ſhall carry her with a great deale leſſe danger.

The truſſing of Hawkes.

There is another manner of Mayling of Hawkes, and that is to take a ſoft flatte ſtring of leather, (or any other gentle ſtuffe, which will neither pinch much, nor yet yeld much) & this ſtring you ſhal put down between the pinion of the wing & the hawkes body as low as you can; and then bringiug it about the outward part of the wing draw the two ends together, & knit them of a reaſonable ſtraitnes, ſo as the hawke may by no meanes moue or ſtir any part of her wing, which done you ſhall do like to the other wing, ſo carry home your hawks, & then gently vnmaile or vntruſſe them as you ſhal findoccaſion, for the leſſe time your hawke lies mailde or trnsſt vp, the more wholeſome it is for your hawks body, and the longer ſhe lies maylde or trusſt vp, the more apter ſhee is to receiue diſeaſe or lameneſſe.

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And herein is alſo to bee vnderſtood that this latter kind of Mayling of haukes (a truſſing vp of the wings) is nothing neare ſo good as the firſt Mayling with the handkercher, nor carrieth a Hawke ſo eaſily nor yet ſo free from danger, becauſe it not onely pincheth the wings and maketh the pinions ſore and tender, but alſo, a little bruſeth the fethers, which being but newly quilled are not come to their full ſtrength and hardneſſe, and if any of them chance to be in bloud (as all Hawkes (though of one Ayrie) yet ſome not at one inſtant) then it is great odds but this truſſing them either breaketh or bruſeth them in their bloud, whereby thoſe feathers are made vnſeruiceable, for all that yeare following.

The Seeling of Hawkes.

There bee ſome that when they take theſe young Hawkes, doe neither Mayle them nor Truſſe them, but onely Seele them after this manner.

They take a Needle with a ſquare point (which we commonly call a Gloners Needle) being fine, ſmale and much worne, and put in it a Crymſon ſilke, then put the Needle betweene the Hawkes eye, and the neather lidde of the eye, and

ſo

ſo drawe the ſilke thorow it, and then bring it croſſe ouer the Hawkes heade, and there taking the Needle from the Silke, bring the two endes of the ſame ouer the toppe of the Hawkes head, and ſo drawing both the nether liddes cloſe ouer the eyes, knit them with a faſt knott vpon the crowne of the Hawkes heade, and ſo carry her either in your handkercher, or vpon your hand, at your pleaſure.

Diſcommodities in Seeling of Hawkes.

But this manner of Seeling of hawkes is both troubleſome, painefull, and dangerous to the hawke, and except the man haue a ſteedy hand and a cunning eye that doth it, hee may not onely endammage the putting out of the Hawkes eye with the point of the Needle; but alſo by any little ouer ſtraining of the ſilke, teare out the skinne of the lydde, and thereby both cauſe a foule blemiſh and ſometimes blindneſſe as is continually ſeene in dayly experience.

Helpe for the diſcommodities.

To helpe then this diſcommodity of Seeling; If you haue neither skill to Mayle your Hawke, nor to truſſe your Hawke (rather then you ſhall Seele her) you ſhall take a plaine Ruffter hood

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which some call the first hood) being made of soft and gentle leather, large and easie for the head, and put it vpon her, and so carry the Hawke home.

Taking Hawkes in their Sore-age.

The next manner of taking of hawkes (according to their seasons) is to take them in their forage, which is indeede from that time they haue preyed for themselues, and are masters of their owne strengthes and courages, being able to make a true choise of their prey, and to conquer it; vntil the first whole yeare be fully expired, and that they haue mewed and exchanged either all, or at least, most part of their first feathers, after which time of the second coat, they are no more called Sore-hawkes, (or hawkes in their foreage) but entermewers, (or hawkes of the second Coat) and they are most easily to be distinguished from the first, for the feathers of the second coat are a little more palish blew, and not so blacke as are those of the first, and euery time that she changeth, her coate is paler and paler till she come to bee called a white Hawke, which you shal so much the easilier distinguish, if you obserue the differences of her feathers, for no hawk mew-

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eth ſo entirely but ſhe leaueth euer ſome feather of the former yeare vnmewed, & thoſe are ſo eaſily to be diſtinguiſhed one from an other, that any diligent obſeruation you ſhall be euer able to knowe of what yeare or age your hawke is. Now to proceed to the maner of taking theſe hawks in their ſorage, or after they preyed for themſelues, you ſhall (being perfit in the knowledge of the ayrie, for that is euer firſt to be intended) moſt diligently marke their morning and euening going forth to find out their prey, and how and where they prey, as alſo the manner of their returning home, & where they take their ſtand (that is, on what brāches of the tree they do moſt vſually ſit) for hawkes are the conſtanteſt of all birds to the places wherunto they inure & woont themſelues, neither will as others doe ſit one while in one place & another while on an other. Therfore when you are acquainted with their hours of going out & the places wher they ſit at their returne, you ſhal then take aduantage of her going out, & when ſhee is abſent about her prey, you ſhal climb the tree wher her ſtand is & in a ſtrait place through which neceſſarily

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ſhe muſt paſſe, you ſhall take a paire of thoſe Nettes, which Fanlkoners commonly doe call Vrines, or Vrnes, being not much different in ſhape from the nets formerly deſcribed for the *Branchers*, only they are much, larger and more hollow in compaſſe, and indeede are to bee bought almoſt of any Barbar, or Nette-makers which dwell in the Wood Countries; and they muſt be of ſtrong twiſted browne thride, and dyed either Blewe or Greene, as aforeſaid, with a reaſonable large maſhe, for that ſooner entangleth and holdeth the faſter.

Placing of the Vrines Theſe Vrines you ſhall place in euery ſeuerall paſſage, and in ſundry Trees round the ſtand which the Hawkes vſeth-ſo as ſhe may come no way to the ſtande without danger of the Nettes, into which if at any time ſhe ſtrik, ſhe is preſently taken, and then to be diſpoſed as was formerly deſcribed.

Now becauſe you may not in any wiſe ſuffer the Hawke to hang too long in the Nette, for feare of bruiſing and hurting her ſelfe, you ſhall as ſoone as your Vrines are placed, take vp ſome ſecret and vnſeene place, where you may

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lye and watch the comming of the hauke and assoone as you see her strike or be intangled, presently (with as conuenient speed as you can, and not doeing any hurt to your other sport) you shall assend vp to the tree, and take downe the hauke and mayle, trusse or hood her as yon shal finde occasion.

Now if by the vncertainetie of the Hawkes comming home, or the opennes and liberty of the passages which these young Hawkes haue, you finde that this manner of worke auaileth not, you shall then rise two howres at the least before day, and come as neere to the Hawkes stand (or resting place) as you can possibly get (without giuing of any affright or amazement to the young Hawkes) and ascending vp into such trees as you see doth most face those places where the Hawkes sit, and are so plaine in their viewes that they cannot rise without beholding them, and in such trees amongst the most conuenient branches you shall pitch and place your Vrines, and vnder the guard of them you shall fixe Stales of such Birdes, either great or little, as you see the Hawke dayly preyeth vpon,

Taking with stales.

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and theſe Stales you tye at ſuch a conue-nient liberty, that they may flutter with their wings, and flye a little vp and down about the Nette, yet by no meanes without the guard of the Nettes, nor ſo as the Hawke may not in any wiſe come vnto them, or offer to ſtricke at them without the certaine danger of the Nettes.

And hauing thus placſt your Nets round about the ſtande in euery conuenient place, you ſhall then deſcend and lodge your ſelfe in ſome ſecret place where you may lye and watch what iſſue doth follow of your buſineſſe; Then you ſhall ſee that aſſoone as the day openeth, and the Hawke beginneth to rouſe her ſelfe vpon her ſtand, and to gaze and looke about her (as it is the nature and manner of euery Hawke) and hath alſo caſt vp her caſting of plumadge, or feathers which ſhee had receiued into her body the day and night before, and is then ſharpe, eager, and hungry, as of neceſſitie and likelyhood ſhee muſt needes be. Then will ſhee no ſooner eſpie your Stales, but with all ſpeed poſſible ſhe will flye vnto them, aud ſtricking at them with great eagerneſſe (as her hunger

will

will compell her) ſhee will preſently be intangled in the Neetes, ſo as you may take her at your pleaſure; and thus in one morning with a little diligence and temperance, in one morning you may take the whole Ayerie; But if out of too much raſhneſſe and haſtineſſe, or for the couetouſneſſe to bee Maſter of one Hawke you riſe vp to ſoone, and ſhewe your ſelfe, whereby the reſt of the Hawkes doe take affright or diſmay; preſently thoſe Hawkes vntaken will mout and flye away, and ſo all the reſt of your hope is vtterly loſt for that day, and you muſt begin againe and be more aduiſed the next morning.

Taking with Lime diuerſly.

There bee ſome that for the taking of theſe Sore-hawkes doe vſe Lime-roddes, or a little ſmall Lime buſhe artificially made of fine twigges fixt ſo gently into a little ſocket of woode made like a handle, that aſſoone as any thing toucheth or ſtriketh them they preſently depart from the ſocket and clappe cloſe to the thing that toucheth them, whereby they are intangled, theſe little buſhes are artificially placed about the ſtand wher the hauk vſeth to ſit, cõpaſsing it

it ſo about that the Hawke cannot come to the ſame, whether with winges opened or wings cloſe, but ſhe muſt of neceſſitie touch the points of the roddes, (for more then the points muſt not come neere the ſtand, or appeare, aboue it for feare of giuing affright) and then aſſoone as the points are touched, (leauing the ſocket) they clap vnder the Hawkes wings and ſo entangle her.

As for the Lime-roddes which are to be vſed ſingle by themſelues, they muſt be fixed to the neereſt branches to the ſtand, comming ſloapewiſe ſo neere vnto the ſtand that the Hawke cannot come in, or ſettle her ſelfe vpon the ſame, but muſt of force touch ſome one point or other of them, which no ſooner ſhall be touched, but preſently it muſt forſake the place where it was fixt and clap vnto the Hawke; which aſſooue as ſhee feeleth, and beginneth to be angry, and to beate or ſtrugle with her wings, then inſtantly the reſt clap about her, and altogether intangle her.

And here is is to bee noted that theſe Lime-rods muſt not be onely placed in and about the Stand, or that particular

place

place where the Hawke moſt vſually ſitteth, but alſo in and about all paſſages and places of likelihood through which the Hawke goeth, or flyeth when ſhee comes to the ſtand; yet in ſuch ſecret & cloſe maner and ſo ſheltered with leaues, and other branches, that the Hawke may by no meanes diſcerne or diſtinguiſh them from the naturall ſpraies or twiggs of the tree. And here is further to be noted that theſe ſingle Lime-twigs or Lime-rodds may be of a good ſize or length, as a foot, or a foot and a halfe, and Limed either halfe or three parts, as occaſion ſhall ſerue, yet the ſmaller and finer that theſe roddes are the better they are, and doe much ſooner catch and more ſafely entangle. But for thoſe that are to bee vſed Buſh-wiſe in the wooden ſockets or handles, containing ſome a dozen, and ſome ſixteene rods in a cluſter, yet ſo as one may not touch another; theſe muſt be as ſmall as ſmall may be, as not aboue ſixe inches at the moſt, and limed about foure inches and no more, two inches being left cleane and vnlymed; that is to ſay, halfe an inche which muſt ſtand in the ſocket; and alſo an inche and a halfe

halfe aboue the Socket, which is preſerued for the Man to handle and touch, when either hee putteth the Roddes into the Socket, or taketh them out of the Socket.

The making of the little Lime buſhe.

Now for the manner of making of this little Lime-Buſh with the Socket, it is two wayes to be framed, that is to ſay, if the Socket be round and thicke and of a large compaſſe, whereby it is to be fixt into the Stand, and nothing but the rods to appeare aboue, then muſt all the holes (in which the Lime-Rods muſt ſtand) be made aboue, ſloape-wiſe all of one iuſt height and iuſt depth, and the Rods of one true and equall length without difference.

But if the Socket muſt bee ſmall and ſlender, whereby it cannot containe aboue a hole or two on the toppe of the Socket, and that it is to be fixt amongſt the branches as a naturall branch, or a maine ſpray of the Tree, then muſt the holes be made ſloapewiſe downe all the length of the Socket, and in ſuch wiſe as you ſee twiges grow, that is to ſay not one iuſt opoſite to another, but one in the mid part or middle ſpace betweene

two

two, as by cutting of any naturall bushie branch whatsoeuer, you may easily perceiue.

And in this case you shall not haue your Roddes all of one entire length, but the vppermost must bee the shortest, (as about the scantling before mentioned of sixe Inches) and then the next longer by so much more as there is difference betweene the holes, and so as the toppes may meete, and bee of an equall height, the next longer then that, so as it may also meete in an euen height with the first; and so consequently euery one longer then other, yet so as none at the toppe may be longer or shorter then the first, but all meete of one equall height and make the Bushe of one entire and euen proportion.

Discommodities of taking with lyme.

Nowe although this manner of taking with Lyme is very safe and certaine and may bee doue with more ease and lesse trouble then any of the former, yet is it nothing so good nor so neate: First, in respect it fouleth the feathers and gleweth them together, whereby the hawke is depriued the perfit vse of them, for the Bird-lyme (whose cleauing and

and ſticking nature almoſt no man is ſo Ignoraut as not to vnderſtand) when it is gotten vpon the feathers, doth ſo ſtick & felter vpon the ſame, that it is almoſt in no wiſe to be taken away, but doth ſo diſable the Hawke, that I haue ſeene many in mine owne experience, that albeit they did try many experiments, yet could they neuer make their Hawkes (once limed) cleane againe, till thoſe feathers were mewed & new came in their place; Secondly it fouleth and diſableth not the ordinary and vſeleſſe feathers (as the plumage on the breaſt, or the ſmall feathers on the backe, but the maine and principall feathers belonging to the winges, and without which a Hawke cannot at all mooue, or beare her ſelfe in the Ayre.

And laſtly it is of ſuch a melting and looſe Nature, that albe it touch or hurt but a feather or two at the firſt; yet with ſtrugling and ſtriuing, or much rubing and handling of the Lime, or ſeeking to waſh away the Lime with things not fit for that purpoſe, it preſently ſpreadeth farther and farther, ſo that where there was but a few feathers infected, preſently you

you ſhall haue the whole Hawkes body, and hardly any feather free from the annoyance of the Lime.

Now in aſmuch as the manner of taking of Hawkes is moſt common, (becauſe moſt eaſie) both among Fowlers, and Faulconers; and that indeed ouldе Hawkes are very hard or ſildome gotten without the helpe of Lime, as well in reſpect of their Naturall winge, and skill to apprehend and find out what they imagine may hurte them, as alſo in reſpect of their vigilance and care to flye and eſchew all manner of affrightes, and ſhewes which ſhall interpoſe and happen betweene them and the places which they haue choſen for their haunts: And becauſe that euery man is not a taker of Hawkes, but may and doth many times buy his Hawke from the Fowler or other Land-taker, and that indeede the Fowler or Land-takers, may and doe happen very many times light of excellent principall choyce Hawkes, both *Haggards* and others, that therfore this offence of Lime may neither hinder you of a good Iewell when it is tendered you, nor abate from the Fowler any part of the

Remedies against Lime.

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the iuſt reward and merrite which is due to his labour, as alſo that ignorance in this caſe may not hinder you of a full yeares ſport, (as many times it doth when this miſchance hapneth) but that you may clenſe and make cleane your Hawke; preſently as ſoone as you ſee this pollution and foulneſſe, you ſhal firſt obſerue to take off your Lime-rods with your wette hands, (hauing for that purpoſe euer water in readineſſe) ſo gently and eaſily as may be, not rowling (as ſome doe) the Lime-rods vp and downe and ſo ſpreading them farther, but (lifting them vpright and putting a white paper betweene the Lime-rodd and the feathers) deuide them gently without any further anoyance, and betweene euery feather and another that is touched with the Lime, (as neere as you can) put a little piece of white paper, for this will both keepe the other feathers from further infection, and alſo ſucke in the Lime and make it much apter and eaſier to be taken away, nor will it let the lime ſpred any whitt further then it was at the firſt applying, then hauing thus guarded all the reſt of the feather, you may very well

Mayle

mayle vp your Hawke (if ſhee be a wilde one) or otherwiſe put on a Ruſter-hood, and ſo bring her home (but mayling is the better) when you haue brought her home, you ſhall vnmayle her; and firſt, take away one paper (beginning with the principaleſt feathers) and then hauing very fine clarified Capons Greaſe, or at leaſt Gooſe-greaſe, annoint the lymed feather very well and thicke therewith, then take of the fineſt howerglaſſe ſand and ſcatter it as thicke as you can vpon the oyntment; which done goe to another infected feather and doe as much, and ſo conſequently to as many feathers as you can well handle at one time, and then hauing warme water ready, bathe the infected feathers (thus dreſt as aforeſaid) in the ſame, and then gently rubbing and chafing the Lymed feathers betweene your fingers, working off the Lyme, which you ſhall finde will come away in thicke little rough roules ſo faſt as you can wiſh or deſire it. But if it ſo happen that you cannot come to bathe theſe feathers in the warme water, then (hauing annointed them as aforeſaide, and pounceſt on the ſand) you ſhall take a

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piece of ſpundge, and dipping it in the warme water, bath the feathers therwith and then working them betweene your fingers you may eaſily bring away the Lyme as aforeſaid, and make your hauke as cleare as ſhe ewas before her taking, obſeruing euer and anone when the Lime ſticketh & commeth not away ſo roundly and quickly as you would haue it, then preſently to powre on more of the ſand, and ſo to continue, till the Hawke be thorowly clenſed.

Taking Hawkes with the Lanthorne

Now there is another maner of taking of theſe young Hawkes, and indeede no more generally for them then for other elder hawkes of what nature or quallity ſoeuer they be, ſo they take their ſtands either on Trees, Rockes, Towers, or any place aloft which is aſſailable, and where a man may climbe without danger or eminent perill, and eſpecially this maner of taking is excellent for the regaining of all ſuch Hawkes as ſhall happen to breake out of the Mewe, where hauing bin long kept and without familiaritie with the man (more then the receiuing of their foode) they are becomed almoſt vterly wild and Haggard againe.

And

And alſo for all ſuch hawkes as ſhall happen to eſcape or break away before they be reclaimed or made to know the man and obey his voyce, or for any other wilde hawke as hath been before ſpoken. Any of which chaunces or miſchaunces when they ſhall happen vnto you, you muſt firſt diligently purſue and follow the Hawke both by inquiſition and Art: By inquiſition, as by enquiring amongſt Field-keepers, Shepheards, Heardſmen, and the like, if they haue ſeene or heard of a Hawke, and by Art in taking aduantage of the wind and weather, for if there blow any ſtiffe or loud gale of wind then commonly, a Hawke will flye downe the winde, but if the Ayre be milde, gentle, and pleaſant, then now and then ſhee will put vp into the winde. Alſo you muſt haue a very diligent eye to note in your purſuit if you ſee any Checke ariſe, whether they be Crowes, Pydgions, Rauens, or any other birds, for it is tenne to one that there you ſhall be ſure to finde your Hawke.

The Art how to follow a hawke fledde.

Now that you may know what a Check is, you ſhall vnderſtand that whenſoeuer you ſee any flockes or multitudes

What a Checke of any Fowle is.

of Crowes, Pidgions, Rauens or the like, to raiſe vp and gather together in one place & flye about and about in the ſame place making a noyſe, or ſhewing much rouble and vexation, one while ſeeing, a nother while mounting, ſomtimes ſtooping, and ſometimes rainging & wheelin and euery motion ſhewing either anger, feare, or amazement, according to the nature of the Fowle which are troubled, then you ſhall know that ſuch an obiect is called a checke, and that theſe Fowle (what ſoeuer they be) thus troubled are either purſued by ſome other Fowle of pray that is their enemie, or elſe haue found ſome affright or amazement which cauſeth them thus to flye vp and downe and wonder: ſo that preſently when you perceiue any ſuch checke you muſt make into it and behould the reaſon therof; and againe as you haue an eye and care to reſpect this matter of checke and the other obſeruations before ſpecefied, ſo alſo if your hauk be a long wingd hauke and altogether traynd vp at the Riuer, and that the time of the yeare and ſeaſon is fit for that purpoſe, then you muſt haue a diligent regard to looke downe to the

valles

valles and lower grounds, eſpecially in the morning & euenings,& at ſuch times as are fite for pray, and there you muſt beate alonge the Riuer ſide, and about al blanke or ſtanding waters as are, plaſhes, pittes,quarries,or any other place where either *Ducke*, *Mallard*, Shell-fowle, or Greene-fowle haue any haunt, and it is greate odds but in ſome one of theſe places and at theſe times and ſeaſons, you ſhall finde your Hawke, but if it be not a long-wingd Hawke, but a ſhort-wingd Hawke, as a *Goſhawke*, *Tercell* or the like, then you ſhall make your ſearch about Woodes, Groues, plumps of Trees, and ſuch like places where Birdes greate or little doe reſorte, as alſo about mens Houſes, Barnes, backe-yardes, Pullen-houſes, and ſuch places where Pullen doe reſort and vſe to feede, for *Goſhawkes* and ſuch like, eſpecially thoſe which are called Poulterers doe euer moſt frequent thoſe places, and will euer for the moſt parte take there ſtands either in high Trees, or on the topps of vnfrequented Houſes, or on the toppe of ſome other high ſtakes, or Houells neare adioyning to ſuch places.

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Now when by this atificiall ſearch and inquirie you haue fonnd your Hawke, you ſhall then with all care and diligence watch and purſue her from place to place till you bring her to the euening or night ſtand, which will be about the cloſing or ſetting of the Sunne, (for it is to be preſuppoſed, that this Hawke is vtterly ramadge and wilde, and not to bee taken by any Call or Luer:) when you haue therefore brought her to the ſtand, and ſee her ſafely and conſtantly ſetled, which you ſhall know by the rouſing of her ſelfe and ſhaking of her feathers, as alſo by her feaking, pruning, and ſuch like delights, which ſhee will take in her ſelfe after ſhe is conſtantly ſetled (for before you ſhall ſee no ſuch motion come from her) then you may be bould to depart and leaue her for without ſome extraordinarie affright, nothing will moue her till the next morning; then hauing prouided all things, fit for your purpoſe, both for clyming vnto her, as alſo for the matter and manner of her taking, you ſhall then in the dead of the night, and when it is at the vttermoſt darkeneſſe, (for no night can bee too darke for this

purpoſe

purpoſe) come to the ſtand and hauing with you a darke Lanthorne (which is that which ſheweth the light at one ſide, and by the turning of your hand may be extinguiſhed and wholly darke at your pleaſure) you ſhall turne the light of the the Lanthorne iuſt before your face, and as directly againſt the hawke as you cau deuice, to carrie it, and ſo with as little noiſe as as you can poſſible make, you ſhall clymbe vp to the Hawke, obſeruing euer to carry the Lanthorne ſo iuſt before your face, that your Hawke may in no wiſe perceiue your face, for the leaſt blinke thereof may affright her, but being well guarded by the light of the candle, and the darkeneſſe of the night, you are ſafe enough, and may by this meanes come euen to the very branch, or certain place whereon ſhee ſitteth, vnto which aſſoone as you are arriued and that the Hawke is within the compaſſe of your reach, you ſhall then very artificially ſteale vp your other hand in which the Lanthorne is not, and with it take her faſt by the legges, thruſting your great finger betweene her legges, and your forefinger on the outſide of one legge,

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and your middle finger and little finger on the out-side of the other legge, and so hold her that shee can neither stirre nor moue; then hauing a hooke or some other crooked engine at your side whereby to fasten your Lanthorne, presently clap the Hawke to the contrary side with one hand and stay the batting of her wings with the other, and then hauing your handkerchife or some other linnen cloth in a readinesse, presently mayle the Hawke and so bring her downe from the stand and carry her home.

This is a certaine and most infallible way for the taking of any of those wilde Hawkes before mentioned, yet if in this worke you obserue to couer your face with a close hood either of greene or blew collour leauing onely two loope holes for your eies and the rest of your face concealed, your worke will be more easie, and you shall come to your prey with a great deale lesse suspition, for nothing is so affrightfull in this case as the face of the man only.

And albe the glimmering or light of the candle mixt with the darkenesse of the night

night is a guard ſufficient, becauſe the flame of the candle is the onely obiect which taketh vp the Hawkes eye, yet neuertheleſſe in as much as your hand may now and then chance ſometime to fayle in the carriage of the Lanthorne, and partly by looking for your right way, and to auoide daunger, and partly to make ſure your prey, ſo that you may neither come too raſhly vpon her, nor yet goe too farre away or wide on either hand, you may now and then let your Lanthorne ſlip from before your face to the hazard and loſſe of all your labour, therefore it is moſt expedient that you haue this hood before ſpoken of to couer and conceale your face, and then you ſhall not neede to feare, but your worke will proſper and goe on according to your wiſh, and in the fulneſſe of perfection.

Of the old wild Haggard.

Now there is another wilde Hawke (which is of a great deale more price and value then any of theſe which we haue formerly written of) which will hardly or neuer bee taken with any of theſe waies, meanes, deuices, or engines before

before recited, becauſe ſhe is a Hawke of more age, circumſpection and cunning and that is the *Haggard Faulcon gentil*, and now and then (though ſeldome) the *Gerfaulcon* or the *Gerkin*.

The comming of the wild Haggard.

Theſe Hawkes come into this Land (or any other of like clymat or temperature) in the beginning of Winter, and (according to the opinions of the beſt Faulconers and Fowlers) to come in by the purſuing of Wild-foule (at that ſeaſon of the yeare) from other more colder Nations, where the waters and riuers are cloſed vp and couered with ice, ſo as they can neither finde reliefe nor pleaſure, nor any thing to ſuſtaine them; and heere commonly they doe continue from October to March (if the ſeaſon of the yeare doe fall out any thing wet) but after that time they depart againe and will not ſtay by any meanes; whence it comes that your skilfulleſt Faulconers will not (after March is ſpent, and ſometimes before it be gone) in any wiſe let their Haggards flie either at the Ryuer or at any other prey (as the *Hearne* or the like) for by a very naturall inſtinct and mouing of their owne bloods at that time

time of the yeare, they are forced vpon euery toy or conceit to flie away, nor will turne tayle againe, till they come into those colder Regions from which before they departed; where finding the riuers beginning to open, and all sorts of foule to come in and resort, there she presently meeteth with her *Tercel*, where coopling and ingendring, they bring forth their ayries together vpon the rocks, clyffes, and other high places bordering neere the Sea side.

The haunts of Haggards.

Now when the *Haggard* (whether it be *Tercel* or *Faulcon*) is romed into this Kingdome, you shall vnderstand that their haunts are euer for the most part both vpon great and small riuers which runne through low and lardge leuelled valleies or plaines, where there is euer some drie ground whereon to land her prey when she hath taken it, and where all kinde of the middle sort of foule doe resort, as *Duck*, *Mallard*, *Tayle*, *Widgeon*, *Shel-foule* and *Greene-foule*; and vp and downe these riuers she will beate and flie at an extraordinarie high pitch, so that if any foule happen either vpon affright or otherwise to rise vp; or if any foule

foule happen to come in vnto that riuer, then be ſure one of them is euer her owne, for her art and skill is ſo great that it is hard for any foule to eſcape her.

As they doe haunt thus vpon the riuers and mouing ſtreames, ſo alſo they will haunt vpon the plaſhes and blanke waters; in the open ſeaſons, and when they are not cloſed and bound vp with ice, and alſo vpon pits and quarries where ſtone hath beene digged, and vpon ſmall rundles or little narrow and ſhallow ſtreames when any Foule vſe but to frequent and lye vpon the ſame.

To know the good Hawke from the bad.

Now heere is a principall thing to be obſerued, that in ſearching the haunts of theſe *Haggards*, ſuch *Haggards* as you ſhall finde to prey vpon the great, lardge and ſtrong waters, whether they be riuers or blanke waters, that you ſhall account euer thoſe Hawkes to bee the beſt, as in that greatneſſe and ſtrength of conqueſt to be euer moſt valiant, moſt cunning and nimble and the higheſt fliers, and ſuch Hawkes as ſhall prey vpon little pits, ſmall plaſhes, or narrow rundels and

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and ſmall riuellets, that thoſe are the weaker Hawkes, leſſe skilfull, and leſſe valiant.

Now when you haue either heard of, or ſhall by your owne eſpeciall obſeruation ſee the comming in of any of theſe Hawks, and from the knowledge of their owne worth and value ſhall be deſirous to make your ſelfe owner and poſſeſſor of ſo gentlemanly and rich a treaſure, you ſhal firſt then early in the morning by the ſpring of day riſe vp to watch her haunt, and as neere as you can ſee her manner of preying (not ſo much for any thing that is auaileable therein to the taking of the Hawke, as to haue a true knowledge of her worth and excellencie) when you haue ſeene her take her prey and feede, you ſhall then ſee her rouſe her ſelfe and goe to her place of reioycing, where after ſhe hath feakt and trimmed her ſelfe, and pruned ſome of her feathers, you ſhall then watch her vnto day ſtand, which is neuer very farre from the place where ſhe preyeth, and is moſt commonly either vpon ſome dead remoate raile or pale, or ſome old ſtake or poale ſet vp for cattell to rubbe themſelues vpon, or ſome ſtone, or ſtump, or ſtocke, or ſome ſuch like thing, and is neuer farre from water, or ſome ſtanding pond, or ſmall riuellet, where ſhe vſeth to waſh and bathe her ſelfe, and to drinke. *How to take theſe Haggards.*

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themſelues againſt in the Sommer ſeaſon, or elſe vpon the withered trunke or armes of ſome old, dead and decayed tree; To which ſtand when you haue watcht her, and ſee her ſafely and conſtantly ſetled; you may then depart away about any of your other buſineſſe, for ſhe will not begin to ſtirre (from that place) till it be towards euening, which commonly is betweene three and foure of the clocke in the after noone; Now about three quarters of an houre, or halfe an houre (at the leaſt) before that time you ſhall come forth againe, and watch her as before vnto her euening prey, and ſo from thence to her night ſtand; which commonly will be either vpon ſome medow-ſtake, meareſtone, or elſe ſome of the other things before rehearſed: Now when you haue thus found out both her day ſtand and her night ſtand, to which theſe Hawkes are wonderfull conſtant, you ſhall then the next morning come to the day ſtand and hauing noted the arme or the braunch whereon ſhe moſt vſually ſitteth: you ſhall mount vp to the place and hauing very fine ſmall long lyme rods well lymed

med with the beſt lyme, you ſhall of them make a cradle, that is, you ſhall croſe-wiſe place your lymerods on the branch or ſtake on penthouſe wiſe hanging ouer another, that when the Hawke commeth in with her ſpread wings to light vpon the ſtand, that then as ſhe gathereth in her wings together, ſhe may ſo draw in the lymerods vnder her wings, and by that meanes be intangled and taken, and theſe lymerods you ſhall place ſo yare and nimble to riſe and fall about the Hawke, that vpon the leaſt touch of any feather they may preſently in an inſtant cleaue vnto her, and one lymerod muſt depend and by a ſmall ſtring be ſo faſtened vnto another, that when the Hawke toucheth but one rod, preſently in an inſtant all the reſt may ſuddenly clap about her.

The Placing of the Cradle.

Now that I ſtand not more ſeriouſly and in larger tearmes to diſcribe this Cradle, the true manner figure and proportion, I hold it a matter halfe needleſſe becauſe it is a thing ſo exceeding frequent amongſt all ſorts of Faulconers and Foulers, that hardly one man in ten if he haue any skill or delight that way)

but

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but can ſhew you how to performe it, Beſides, theſe things which conſiſt onely in action and not in relation, are ſo hard to be ſet downe in words (eſpecially that an ignorant vnderſtander may get profit thereby, multiplicitie of words confounding memory, and ſcarcitie of words wanting ſatisfaction) that I had rather referre the diligent learner to a *Quere* amongſt the skilfull Foulers, then by an animation of vnperfect words, make him doe any thing contrary to art and good order : let it ſuffice then that this Cradle is nothing elſe then a rowe or circle of lyme-twigges which are faſtned one to another with an entire thrid, and placed ſo artificially about the ſtand that the Hawke may by no meanes come to ſeate her ſelfe vpon the ſame, without the danger of touching ſome one of them; which one touched, doth preſently draw all the reſt after it and by that means the Hawke is taken.

When you haue thus placed your cradle on the day ſtand, you ſhall then goe to the night ſtand and there doe as much, placing your cradle in the ſame manner as was before ſhewed; and this muſt be done

done during the time that the Hawke is vpon her day Stand, which performed, you ſhal then go againe to the day ſtand to ſee what effect your worke hath taken and if you finde that the Cradle is either too largewhereby the Hawke commeth into her Stand without touching it, or too lowe & narrow, that all her feathers are ſo high aboue it that any of them can touch it; then you ſhall vpon her firſt departure reforme all thoſe errours, and out of the true Iudgement of your eye, make it ſo fite that by no meanes poſſibly ſhe may eſcape the ſecond time, and then fourthwith hauing the true ſcantling of the firſt Cradle, make the ſecond (which is that vpon the Night-Stand) ſutable and anſwerable in all poynts to the former, and ſo either in one or the other, you cannot chuſe but accompliſh your purpoſe, which aſſoone as you haue attained, you ſhall fourthwith take the Hawke and draw off the Lime-rods in ſuch ſorte as hath beene before ſhewed, then Mayle her vp, bringe her home, clenſe away the Lime, and then man and order her according to the arte of a skilfull Faulconer: and ſo keepe her either

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for vſe or ſale, as you ſhall finde occaſion or the neceſſitie of you affaires requireth.

There be other Fowlers which vſe to take theſe kind of Hawkes) which goe a neerer way to worke (yet nothing more ſure then this, or certaine) and that is they will find out their hauntes, ſome times by the Check and trouble of foule, which riſing from the water will preſently Enewe and turne backe againe to the Riuer as not daring to goe forward in their paſſage, or by the comming in of Fowle, and preſently ſeeing them wheele about and turne backe againe as faſt as wing can beare them and ſometimes by ſeeing the bald Buzzard, Ringtaile, or other ſuch like cowardly byrdes of prey, hanging and watching about the Riuers, for it is the nature of them, aſſoone as they ſee the Haggard, to follow, watch and alloofe to purſue him, and then when the Haggard hath taken his prey and fedde thereon at his pleaſure, aſſoone as ſhe forſakes it and is gone away, preſently this cowardly byrde ceazeth on the remainder and taketh ſuch leauings as the Haggard had left behinde her, ſo that you

you cannot haue a better guide vnto the haunt of a Haggard then one of these Buzzards, for they will direct you at a haire to the place of their preying.

Now therefore others which will not take this paines neather, but thinke it much to tedious, and therefore they will onely desire to informe themselues of the Hawkes stands, and they care for no further, whence it doth come that they wll labour about to search in the most likely places to finde out the stands, and when they come truely to the place indeede and where the stand is, they may perfectly knowe it by the Mutings and Slycings of the Hawke, which indeede differeth much from any other Fowle whatsoeuer, and these Mutings or Slysçyngs will be in great plenty both vpon the stand, and also round about the Stand.

How to know the Day-stand from the Night-stand.

Now if it be the day Stand, then you shall find about it nothing but Mutings, & Slysçing without any mixture of other matter; But if it be the night Stand, then you shall finde lying amongst the mutings many and diuers castings of feathers, plumage and the like, which you

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may know to belong to a Hawke, and no other Fowle, by the bigneſſe, proportion and ſubſtance; For if it belong to a Faulcon it will bee almoſt as bigge as a reaſonable Almond in the ſhell, fully as long and ſomewhat more ronnd, with both the endes alike of equall ſharpenes, and for the ſubſtance it will bee all feathers and plumadge without any other mixture. Any of theſe characters, when you haue truely found, and haue with great circumſpection and eáre viewed them ouer and ouer, and ſee nothing to oppoſe and croſſe your opinion, then you may aſſure your ſelfe, it is the ſtand of a Hawke.

Now whether it be her Stand for the preſent time, or were her Stand in ſome late time before, but is now forſaken, you ſhall know that difference by the caſtings, but if it bee a forſaken Stand you ſhall finde no caſting, but ſuch as are dry, olde, whithered, and without any ſubſtance; but if it bee her Stand for the preſent time, then ſhall you finde caſtings there of all natures, as ſome altogether dry, ſome three parts dry, ſome halfe dry, and ſome leſſe; Nay if you make

make diligent and carefull ſearch, you ſhall finde amongſt them the very caſting which ſhee caſt but that Morning, which being wholy moyſt, you may with a ſmal preſſing, preſſe moyſture out of it all which when you haue found true by a compariſon betwixt them and your owne experience, you may then aſſure your ſelfe that you are right, and that this is the right Stand which you lookt for, ſo that then you ſhall heere place your Cradle, in ſuch ſorte as hath beene formerly diſcribed vnto you, and then going to the Day-ſtand, you ſhall doe aſmuch there, and then giuing good attention vpon your worke, you ſhal quickly finde that the effect will make good your hopes to the vttermoſt of your wiſhes, and the full benefite of all your well taken labours.

Now foraſmuch as this *Haggard Faulcon Gentill* and her *Tercell* which is the Male Hawke, are of ſo much priſe and worthy eſtimation heere amongſt vs, and that our Land affords them in the ſeaſons before ſaid in a reaſonable plentie. I thought good in this figure following to repreſent vnto your view,

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the true ſhape and Beauty of both theſe Hawkes, the *Haggard-Faulcon* and the *Goſhawke.*

The forme and faſhion of the *Haggard Faulcon.*



The

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The ſhape and faſhion of the *Goſhawke.*



And thus much touching the neceſſary experience and knowledge for the artificiall taking of Hawkes of all kindes, and all ages, which are familiar with vs here in England and doe either breed, or come by chaunce intoour nation.

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CHAP. XIII.

How to take diuers sortes of Land-Fowles, and Water-Fowle, with Baytes.

HAuing spoken thus of the generall taking of Land-Fowle of diuers and sundry natures, as also of the taking of sundry other kinds of smal Birdes, great Birdes, Birdes of prey, and the like, for all such I haue shewed the Engines, Tooles, Instruments, and deuises which are to be applyed in those businesses; I will now descend to another generall way of taking diuers kindes of Land-fowle, and diuers kinde of Water-fowle also, without any kinde of engine or instrument at al but only with Battes, and inticement of foode; on which, as soone as at any tim they shal feed, or taste, presently they shall be sticken senceleſſe, and sicke, so as at your pleasure you may take

take them, and make your ſelfe maſter of what prey ſoeuer you ſhall be diſpoſed to ſpend your time vpon, and although I cannot giue any ſingular commendations of theſe experyments, ſo farre fourth as they are applyed to the taking of any Fowle or Birds which are to be vſed for foode, becauſe they are poyſonous, and aſtoniſhing, and ſo may make the fleſh which is ſo poluted and infected both dangerous & vnwholeſome, yet whenſoeuer at any time they are vſed for the deſtroying, killing, and conſuming of rauenous and wicked Birdes, ſuch as are Rauens, Kites, Buzzards, Carryon-Crowes and the like, any of which are not onely hurtfull to flockes and Foulds, by killing and deſtroying new yeand Lambes, ſicke weake ſheepe and the like, but alſo are very offenciue to Conny-warrens, Parks and other places of Chaſe, by killing in great abundance many younge Rabites, pecking out of the eyes of young Faunes Kydes and the like, then is there no knowledge more beneficiall and excellent, or ought with greater violence to be purſued and followed in this buſie and arteficiall paſtime of Fowling, then this

manner

manner of taking and destroying Birdes with these baytes and engines of foode, which are so much the more certaine and assured and effected with greater ease and lesse labour, by as much as the foode is feareful and affrightful then the engines, and that Birdes will follow it with lesse suspition and amazement, then either Nets, Limerods, Springes, Strings, or any other Engine, that carieth a greater shew and presenteth affright in a more large and horrid manner.

How to destroy Kites Rauens, Buzards, &c.

To speake then first of the destroying of any of these wicked, rauenous and offensiue birdes; you shall first doe well to obserue their hauntes, and the places where they houer most for the gayning and compassing of their prey; and aboue all things you shal obserue the times and howres in which they are most sharp and eager for the getting of their prey, as namely, very earely in the morning as soone as they do vnpearch themselues & range about to get foode, as also in the eueniug a little before Sun-set, at which time likewise they rise from their day Stand, and do with as much painefulnesse hunt about & range to get food as in the morning

morning; and especially, if it be at that time of the yeare, when they haue young ones, then shall you not cast out any bait so fast as they will with greedinesse ceaze it, nay, and with that extraordinarie eagernesse, that they will not many times sticke to strike at it, when you hold it fast within your fingers.

Hauing thus sorted your time & place conueniently, you shall take a prety quantitie of *Nux Vomica*, and first dissolue it either in wine vineger, or wine lees, of which the lees of sweet wines are euer the best; or for want of them you may either take the lees of claret wine or white, then take the garbage or entrailes of any fowle or bird whatsoeuer; as whether it be Chicken, Pullet, Ducke, Mallard, or any other foule that you haue occasion to kill either for dinner or supper, or for want of such garbage you may take the intrals (which is the small gutes and other such like reffuse stuffe) either of Piges, Rabites, or any thinge that you kill which is of like nature, and these intrals or garbage you shall all to besmeare and anoynt with the confection of *Nux-Vomica*, prepared as is before shewed,

and

and then caſt fourth the garbage into ſuch places where theſe rauenous Birdes doe haunt, and then lodge your ſelfe in ſome conuenient place, where you may watch the bayte thus prepared, and you ſhall ſee that it ſhall no ſooner be ceazd vpon, and but a bitte or gobbett or two deuowred or ſwallowed downe, that then preſently whatſoeuer hath ſo eaten it, will preſently grow diſſie and as it were dumbe, reeling & tumbling vp & downe, vntill it fall into dead ſound, ſo that you may come and with your hand gather them vp.

Other waies to vſe the former Bayte.

There be other Fowlers, which to worke the diſtruction of theſe kinde of rauenous Fowle, doe take little prettie bigge pieces of rawe leane fleſh, as either Beefe, Mutton, Veale, or any other kind of Fleſh, and doe make little ſecret holes in the, fleſh, then take little pieces of *Nux-Vomica*, and put them into the fleſh and ſo cloſe the holes cloſe together againe, and then caſt out the baite into ſuch places where theſe rauenous Fowle reſort, and ſo watching it aſſoone as the bayte is ceazed and preyed vpon, preſently it will worke the ſame effect as was before

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before ſpoken of, and you ſhall take your prey both certainely and quickly, nor neede you (if you pleaſe) to take them ſingle, or one by one, but if you pleaſe to caſt out many of theſe baites, you ſhall take many of them at one ſtooping, for you ſhall ſee them ſo eager and buſie ſtriuing who firſt ſhall ſeaze the firſt bayte, that if you caſt out twenty hardly will any one of them be found fruſtrate, but each will take the full effect, that either your labor or wiſh requireth.

Of faſtning Baits to the Ground.

Now whereas ſome doe vſe to ſtake downe theſe baytes, and faſten them ſo to the Ground that they may not be taken away, but that the Fowle ſhall bee forced to prey vpon them in the places where they lye, that is nothing neare ſo good as to let them lye looſe, and ſo as they may truſſe them and carry them away at their pleaſure, for it is the nature of theſe rauenous Creatures to ſnatch and catch at their preyes, and euer to truſſe it and carry it away with them, which when at any time they finde to be faſtned, and that it will not riſe and goe with them, preſently they beginne to doubt, and ſuſpect that ſome miſchiefe lyes

lyes hidden therein, and you ſhall ſee them preſently forſake it, & then mounting vpon their traynes, flye whueing into the Ayre, nor will they euer after offer to ſtrike at it or come neere it, for it is to be vnderſtood that theſe rauenous *Kytes*, as they are fearefull and cowardly out of their owne natures, ſo are they likewiſe infinitly iealous and ſuſpicious, and apt to catch at any apprehenſion which ſhall be offered, either of feare or danger, and what places ſoeuer they ſuſpect, from them they preſently flye, nor can any intiſement whatſoeuer againe draw them within the compas of their former feare, and therefore to avoyde this ſuſpition, let euer your Baytes lye looſe vpon the ground, and ſo as they may eaſily be truſt vp and borne away by the violence of any ſtooping.

Of carrion to be vſed for baites.

Now as you vſe either the intrals or garbage before ſpoken off, or elſe theſe ſmaller pieces of fleſh, (of which we haue already ſufficiently intreated) ſo you may vſe any kinde of Carrion whatſoeuer, whether it be Horſe-fleſh, or Dogs-fleſh, or any other kinde of fleſh made carrion by any miſchance whatſoeuer, and either beſmeare

beſmeare and daube it with this confection of *Nux Vomica* diſſolued as before ſaide, or elſe ſtope the gumme as beforeſaide into the fleſhie partes of the carrion and queſtionles you ſhall then take of theſe rauenous creatures in infinite aboundance.

Taking of other foule with baits.

Now if you haue a deſire to take any other Land-fowle with theſe baites, as Houſe-doues, Stocke-doues, Rookes, Chaughes, or any other, then you ſhall take Wheate, Barley, Fetches, Tares or other pulſſe, and boyle them very well with good ſtore of *Nux-vomica* in ordinary running water, and when they are almoſt boyled dry, and as it were ready to burſt, then you ſhall take it from off the fire, and ſet it by, and couer it till it bee thorowly colde, and that the Graine hath ſuckte vp and drunke in all the moyſture; which done, take this Graine thus boyled, and in the ſeuerall hauntes where any of theſe kinde of Fowle frequent, which you would haue taken, ſcatter and ſtrew it as thicke as you can poſſibly deuiſe, and bee you then well aſſured of it, that as many of them as ſhall chance or happen but to take

take or eate of the ſame, preſently they ſhall fall downe in a dead ſwound, and you ſhall come and gather them vp at your pleaſure, for their diſſineſſe and drunkenneſſe comes ſodenly and ſwiftly vpon them, that they ſhall haue no time or leaſure to flecke away or to hide themſelues, but that you may take and gather them vp, and ſo carry them whether ſoeuer you ſhalbe diſpoſed.

Taking of ſmall birds with Baytes.

As thus you take theſe greater kind of Land-Fowle, ſo you may alſo take all manner of other ſmaller Land-Fowle, of what nature or qualitie ſoeuer they be whether of the leſſer, midle kinde, as are the *Thruſhes*, *Blacke-birds*, *Fell-fares*, *Iayes*, *Starlings*, and ſuch like, or elſe of the ſmaleſt kind of Byrds, as *Sparrowes*, *Robins*, *Linnets*, *Bullfinches*, *Cordials* and a world of ſuch like, if you doe but obſerue to boyle in your water with your *Nux-Vomica*, the ſeedes of Graynes in which any of theſe ſmall birds doe delight, as *Hempſeed*, *Linſeed*, *Rapeſeed*, and aboue all other your *Muſtard-ſeede*, for though it be not ſo pleaſant as any of the other ſeedes, nor yet ſo apt to intiſe Byrds to feed vpon it, yet when it is thus vſed and boyld, it then doth

doth take more surer and certaine then any of the other seedes whatsoeuer, both by reason of the naturall sharpenesse and fume which it carryeth, and sends vp to the braine to amaze and intosticate it, as also the strength of the other mixture, which ioyning with the former naturall violence, doth so vtterly take away all sence and motion, that not any thing is left to the poore Bird but a most deadly slumber.

There be other Fowlers which insteed of the *Nux-Vomica* doe only take the lees of wine, (and the sharper & quicker such lees are, the better they are and the better effect doth proceede from their vse,) and in these lees of wines they doe boyle any or al of their graynes, as wheat barley, fetches, or any other pulse, as also any or al of the seedes formerly rehersed, and doe strew and scatter them in the haunts where the foule or Byrdes doe vsually vse to haunt which you would take, and it is altogether as good and as fully effectuall as the *Nux-Vomica* is, and is a greate deale more neate and more wholesome, and far better then any other, for not being poysonous or infec- *Other Baites.*

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it corrupteth not the blood, or leaues behinde in the fleſh any thing but what a man may with ſaftie taſte, hauing in it onely a power to amaze and to aſtoniſh without any further danger or miſcheife, which on the contrary parte to a ſcripulus conceite, is both offenſiue and loathſome as we finde in daily experience.

Now in the making of this confection, neede you to ſtand too ſtrickly or ſeuearely on the boyling of it, for if you haue not euery thing anſwerable to your purpoſe, if you onely ſteepe and infuſſe your graines or ſeeds in the lees of wine, it will be fully as effectual, and without any boyling at all will doe euery way as much as can be deſired herein, onely it muſt then haue a longer time to ſtand and infuſe, ſo that the Graynes or ſeedes may drinke in the Lees, and be as it were ready to burſt before you make any certaine vſe of them.

Baite made with Hemlocke and Henbanne.

There be other Fowlers which in caſe that they can neither get *Nux-Vomica*, nor yet theſe lees of wine, will inſtead of them take the iuice of Hemlocke and in it ſteepe theſe Graines or ſeedes, and then mixe with them in that iuice a pret-

tie

tie ſprinckling of Henne-bane ſeede or Poppie ſeede, or both if you can compaſſe to get them, and hauing let it ſtand in ſteepe two or three dayes at the leaſt, after draine it out, and then ſcatter it amongſt the haunts of theſe Fowle or Byrdes, and as many as ſhall taſte or feede vpon the ſame, ſo many will preſently be taken with a frenzie or dizines, that they ſhall haue no power to flye or mooue, but that you may take them vp at your pleaſure, and doe with them what your fancie beſt liketh, whether it be to kill them, keepe them, or to reuiue them againe for ſome other intent and purpoſe.

Taking of wilde foule with baits.

Now hauing thus attained to the full perfection of all manner of baites for the taking of all ſorts of Land-fowle of what nature or quality ſoeuer they be, if then you haue a deſire likewiſe to know the ſecrets, and how with the like baites to take all manner of Water-fowle, eſpecially ſuch as at any time doe forſake the water, and range vp and downe to finde ſome part of their food vpon the Lande, as for the moſt part doe your wilde *Geeſe*, *Barnackles*, the *Gray Plouer*,

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Mallards, Bytters, Bustards, Curlewes, Shouellers, and a world of others like vnto them, then shall you for the taking of any of these kinde of water-Fowle, take the seedes of the hearbe called *Bellenge*, the leaues, rootes and all, and hauing clens'd and pickt them from all filth as cleane as is possible, you shall put them into a vessell full of cleare running-water, and there let them lye in steepe fully a day and a night and somewhat better, then taking the same water in which they were thus longe steept, boyle them altogether in the same, till the water be in a manner all consumed, and the seedes and hearbes left in a sorte dry then take it off and let it stand and coole: then hauing occasion to vse it, take as much therof as you shall thinke conuenient, and then goe to the haunts where any of these water-fowle vse, whether it be vpon early Winter corne lands, on Meddowes, bankes of Riuers, in moist and watery Ilands, in Fennes as amongst Reeds, Rushes, Sedge, and other course Stouer, or in any other haunt whatsoeuer, and there spread of this baite in diuers and sundry places, and as many

Fowle

Fowle as ſhall either taſte or feede theron, ſo many preſently willbe ſtricken with a drunken dizineſſe, ſo that they will turne vp their heeles and lye in a dead traunce for a great while together, without any mouing at all.

Now there be other Fowlers, which to this bayte or confection, doe adde good ſtore of Brimſtone and boyles it well with the ſame, and it is very good alſo, for Sulphure is of ſuch a ſharpe and peirceing nature, that if it catch but the braine of any of theſe cold weake creatures, it preſently ſuffocates it, and makes the Fowle looſe all manner of ſence and motion.

How to recouer foule that are entranced.

Now if after you haue taken any of theſe Fowle, and hauing them in your owne ſafe keeping, you deſire to reſtore them to their firſt health, whether it be againſt this Bayte laſte of all reherſed, or againſt any of the other formerly recited thorow out this whole worke, you ſhall then take a little quantitie of Sallet-Oyle, (according to the ſtrength abilitie and bigneſſe of the Fowle; ſo hauing your Oyle and every thinge fit for the purpoſe, droppe it

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downe the throate of the Fowle, then chaffe the head well with a little ſtrong Wine Vineger, and the Fowle will preſently recouer againe, and be as healthfull and as able as euer ſhee was.

And thus much for the taking of all manner of Fowle whether belonging to the Water or Land, with Baites and ſuch like aſtoniſhing deuiſes.

CHAP. XIIII.

Of the taking of Pheaſants with Nettes, Lyme-buſhe or any other Engine.

HAuing thus paſſed ouer the generall taking of Land-fowle and Land-byrdes, with ſome perticular vſe of dyuers particular Engines, and haue not onely ſhewed the generall vſe of all Nettes, Lyme, Engines, and all maner of Baites: We will deſcend to the more particular taking of ſome more particular

particular Land-fowle, and which indeed are of more particular renowne and eſtimation, and of greater price and valew then any that haue beene heretofore ſpoken of: And of which in the firſt ranke I will place the *Pheaſant*, as beeing indeede a Byrde of ſingular beauty, excellent in the pleaſure of her flight, and as rare as any Byrde whatſoeuer that flies, when ſhee is in the diſh, & well cookt by a skillfull and an ingenious workeman.

Diuers waies to take Pheſants.

To ſpeake then of the manner of taking the *Pheaſants*, you ſhall vnderſtand that it is to be done three ſeuerall waies; that is to ſay, with Nets, with the Lymebuſh, or elſe with other particular Engines of which there are diuers kindes, and doe carry diuers ſhapes, according to the ſeaſons of the yeare when they are vſed, and the manner of the place in which they muſt be vſed as ſhall bee at large delared hereafter.

The nature of the pheſant.

For the taking of the Pheaſant with Nettes it is to be done, either generally, or particularly: Generally as when you take the whole Eye of *Pheſants*, that is to ſay, the olde, the young, and altoge-

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ther, the old Cocke, the old Henne, and all their poots as they flecke and runne together in the thicke & obscure woods, or particularly when you take none but the ould *Pheſants*, or ſuch young *Pheaſants* as are comed to the age of coopling and payring, ſo as you can haue no hope with your Nettes to ſtrike at more then one *Pheaſant* or two at the moſt at one inſtant or fixed time, for theſe kinde of Byrdes are of a melancholie, ſadde and ſullen diſpoſition, and after once they bee coopled and payred together, doe no more keepe in flockes, or companies together, but liue ſeperated and aſſunder from other payres.

The generall taking Pheſants with Nets.

When therefore you ſhall intend to put in practiſe this generall way of taking of *Pheaſants* with Nettes, which (as before I ſaide) is to take the whole Eie of *Pheaſants* both younge and old, and altogether without any reſeruation, you ſhall then firſt of all learne to know the hauntes of *Pheaſantes* and their vſuall and common places of breeding: otherwiſe doe what you can, your worke will be fruſtrate, and your labour ſpent in vaine.

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Haunts of Pheſants.

The hauntes then wherein *Pheaſantes* naturally doe abide and breede are not in open and plaine Fieldes, (for their feares are ſo great, and their cowardlyneſſe ſo much that they dare not liue without couert or ſhelter) nor yet vnder the couert of Corne Fieldes; lowe ſhrubbes or buſhes, neither yet in tall ould high Woods where euery Tree may fitly be imployed for Timber.

But in thicke young Coppſes well growne and ready for ordinary ſaile of ſmall buſh wood, Poales and the like, hauing bin diuers yeares reſerued from the haunts of Cattell of all kindes, and from the tracing and pathes of mens feete: by reaſon of which ſolitaryneſſe and ſafeneſſe, the *Pheaſant* takes great delighte herein, and will here aboue all other places breede and bringe forth her young ones, prouided that it be euer thicke growne and obſcure, for if it be otherwiſe thinne, plaine and paſſable, ſhe will neither breede nor come neere it, for ſhe accounts the ſtrength of her couert to be her onely ſafetie.

Howe to finde the Eye of the Pheſants.

Now when you haue thus found out the hauntes and breeding places of the

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Pheaſant, then your next care is to finde out the Eie or brood of *Pheaſants*, which you may doe ſundry waies : as firſt, by your eye, in ſearching vp and down thoſe hauntes, and viewing the buſhes and trees and other obſcure places, where for the moſt part they reſide, and where you ſhall ſee them flecke and runne together in companies and heapes, as it were ſo many Chickins after the Henne; or elſe by riſing earely in the Morning, or comming late in the Euening, and obſeruing, how and when the old Cocke and Henne calleth to the young ones, and then how the young ones anſwers back vnto them againe, and ſo from that ſound to direct your pathe as neere as you can to the place where they meete and gather together, lying there downe ſo cloſe and ſecretly, that by no meanes you may be diſcerned; but that you may take a true obſeruation how they meete, and how they lodge together, that from thence you may take a true knowledge, both how, where, which way and after what manner to pitch your Nettes, and with what aduantage both of winde and weather, for the gaining of you purpoſe.

But

But if it ſo fall out, that either by your owne want of knowledge in this kinde of practiſe, or through any other naturall imbecility either in your eye or eare, that neither of theſe wayes ſort with your liking but ſeeme either too tedious or too difficulty.

Of the call for the Pheſant.

Then the moſt certaineſt, readieſt and eaſieſt way for the finding out of this pleaſure, is to haue an abſolute, perfit, and naturall *Pheaſant*-call, of which you muſt both by practiſe, and the inſtruction of the moſt skilfull in that Art, not onely learne all the ſeuerall notes and tunes which the *Pheaſant* vſeth, but alſo the ſeuerall and diſtinct applications of them, and the time when, and to what purpoſe ſhe vſeth them: as whether it be to cluck them together when ſhee would broode them; to call them to foode and meate when ſhe hath found it, to chide them when they ſtragle too farre, and to keepe them out of danger, or to call them together and to make them reioyce and wanton about her, and to labour and ſeeke for their owne liuings; for any of all which ſhee hath a ſeuerall Note or Tune.

All

All which when you haue learnt perfitly vpon your Call (of which Cal I ſhal ſpeake a great deale more largely, in a particular Chapter hereafter) then you ſhall with your Call come into theſe haunts (before ſpoken off) at ſuch houres as are moſt conuenient and fitting for the purpoſe : as namely, very earely in the morning, at which time they ſtragle and goe abroad to ſeeke out their foode, which commonly is for the moſt part before the Sunne riſing, or elſe at furtheſt iuſt with the Sunnes riſing, or elſe in the euening, ſomewhat before the Sunne beginne to ſet, at which time they doe the like alſo in ſtraggling abroad to to ſeeke their foode.

Tymes to vſe the Call.

Now here is to be vnderſtoode, that albeit theſe two particular times of the day, as the earlieſt of the morning, and the lateſt of the euening are the beſt times of the day for the vſe of the Call, and the finding out of the *Pheaſants* whether it bee by couples, or otherwiſe the whole Eye or company ; yet neuertheleſſe they are not the onely and alone times but you may as well vſe the Call any time in the forenoone after the

Sunne

Sunne riſe, or any time in the afternoone before Sunne ſet, by altering and exchanging onely your note or tune, for as before Sunne riſe, and at Sunne ſet, your note is to call them to their foode, or to giue them libertie to range ; ſo your notes after Sunne riſe. and before Sunne ſet. which are called the forenoone and afternoone notes, muſt be to clucke them together and to bring them to brood, as alſo to chide them for their ſtraggling, and to put them in feare of ſome danger enſuing.

As for the notes of reioycing or playing, they may bee vſed at any time, yet not ſo much for the diſcouery of theſe young *Pheaſants*. as for the finding out of the old couples, when they are ſeperated and gone any diſtance one from another, whether it be for foode, through affright, or any other naturall or caſuall occaſion whatſomener, as euery hower happeth to theſe fearefull and cowardly creatures.

Hauing thus the perfeit vſe of your Call, and the obſeruation of the right howers and ſeaſons, being comed to the hauntes (that is to ſay into the aforeſaid thicke

The maner of vſing the Call.

thicke Copſies and Vnderwoods) and hauing ranged through the ſame into the places moſt likely and beſt promiſing for your purpoſe, which you ſhall know by the ſtrẽgth of the vndergrowth, the obſcureneſſe, darkeneſſe, and ſolitarineſſe of the place, you ſhall then lodge your ſelfe ſo cloſſe as is poſſible, and then drawing foorth your Call, beginne to Call firſt ſoftly, and in a very lowe tune or note (leſt the *Pheſants* be lodged too neare you, and then a ſudden loude note may affright them) but if nothing reply or call backe againe to you, then raiſe your note higher and higher, till you make your call ſpeake to the vttermoſt compaſſe: prouided that by no meanes you ouerſtraine it in the leſt degree, or make it ſpeake out of tune, for that were to loſe all your labour, and to giue the Foule knowledge of your deceit, whereas keeping it in a moſt true pitch and a naturall tune, if their bee a *Pheaſant*, in all the woode that comes within the compaſſe of the ſound thereof, ſhee will preſently make anſwere, and call backe againe vnto you, & that in your own note alſo, and as loude and ſhrill in euery proportion

portion. Now assoone as you heare this answere or report backe againe, if you finde it come farre, and is but one single voyce and no more, then shall you as close and secretly as yon can by degrees steale and creepe nearer and nearer vnto it, still euer and anon applying your Call, and you shall finde that the *Phesant* which answereth you, will also come nearrer and nearrer vnto you, which assoone as you perceaue, you shall then obserue that the nearrer and nearrer yon meete, the lower and lower you make your Call to speake, for so you shall perceiue the *Phesant* her selfe to doe, and her in all poynts as neere as you can you must imitate, and thus doeing, in the end you shall get sight of the *Phesant* either on the ground, or on the pearch, that is vpon the bowes of some small Tree, as it were prying and seeking where she may finde you, which assoone as you perceiue you shall then cease from calling a space, & then as secretly and as speedily as you can, see you spread your Nettes in the most conuenientest place you can finde betwixt your selfe and the *Phesant*, ouer the toppes of the lowest shrubbes and bushes

buſhes making one end of your Nette faſt to the ground, and holding the other end by a longe line in your hand, by which when any thinge ſtraineth it, you may draw the Nette cloſe together or at leaſt into a hollow compaſſe, which done you ſhall call againe, and then aſſoone as you perceaue the *Pheaſant* to come iuſt vnder your Nette, then you ſhall riſe vp and ſhew yourſelfe, that by giueing the *Pheaſant* an affright he may offer to mount, and ſo be preſently taken and intangled within your Net.

Taking of many Pheſants together.

Now if it ſo fall out that vpon your firſt calling you heare many anſwers and thoſe out of many corners of the Wood, then ſhall not you ſtir at all but conſtantly keepe your place ſtill, by al meanes inticeing them to come vnto you, and you not moning to them, and as you ſhall heare them by their ſounds come neerer and neerer vnto you, ſo ſhall you in the meane ſpace prepare your Nettes ready and ſpread them in ſuch conuenient places as you ſhall thinke fit round about you, one payre of Nettes on one ſide, and another payre of another, and then lye cloſe and apply your Call till

till all the *Pheasants* be commed vnderneath your Nettes, and then boldly discouer your selfe and giue the affright to make them mount, which done take them out of the Netts, and dispose of them at your pleasure; and in this manner (before discouered) you may take either the single couples of olde *Pheasants*, if it be after the time of the yeare of their payring, or else the whole Eye of *Pheasants*, according to the time of breed, and the true and proper vse of the season.

Of the driuing of Pheasants.

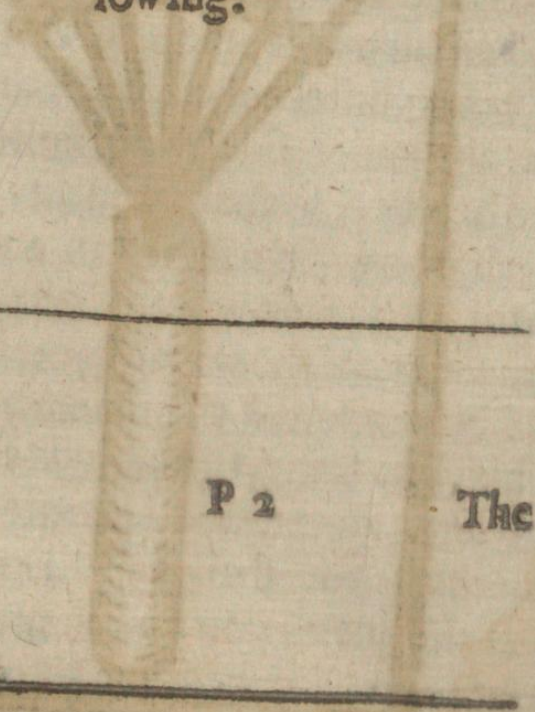
Now there is another manner of taking of these *Pheasants* with Nettes (but it must bee onely when they are very yonge) when they are called pootes, or *Pheasant* poots and not altogether *Pheasants*, and this manner of taking is called dryuing of *Pheasants*, and it is to be done after this manner.

First, you shall either by the Arte of your eye, still in their haunts, diligence in search, or else by the cunning of your Call, finde out the Eye of *Phesants*, bee they great or little, and assoone as you haue found out any one of them, you shall then (alwaies taking the winde with

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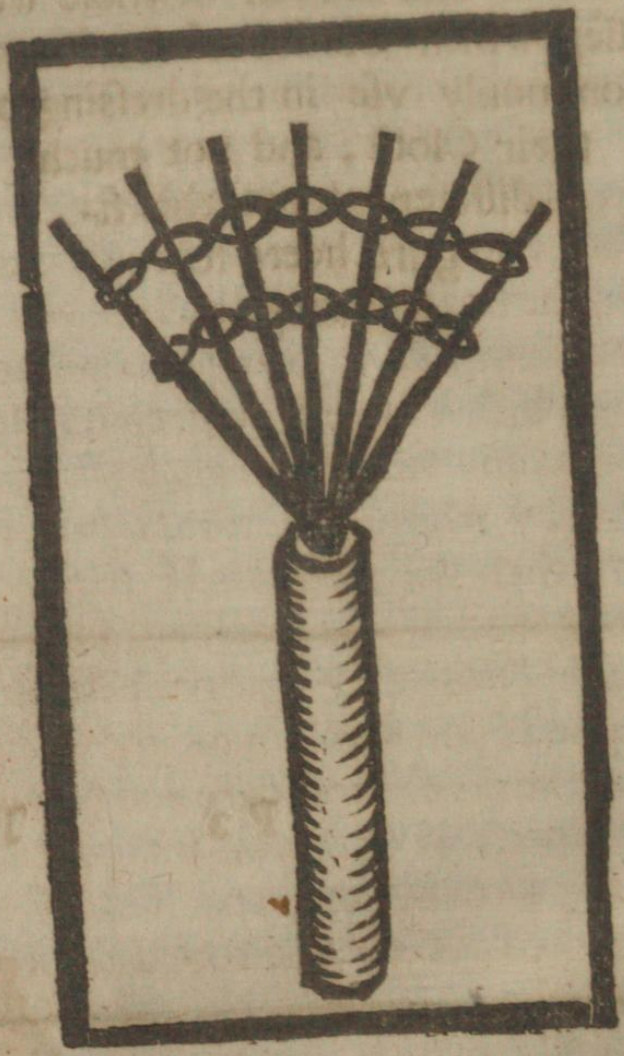
you for they will naturally runne downe the winde :) Place your Nettes croſſe the little paddes and waies which you ſee they haue made, and padled in the woods, (for they will make little tracks almoſt like ſheepes trackes) and as neere as you can come to ſome ſpeciall haunte of theirs, which you ſhall knowe by the bareneſſe of the ground, mutings and looſe feathers which you ſhall find there, and theſe Netts you ſhall hollow, looſe and circular wiſe, the neather part thereof being faſtened cloſe to the ground, and the vpper ſide lying hollow, looſe, and bending, ſo that when any thing rufheth into it, it might fall and intangle them ; which done you ſhall (taking the aduantage of the winde) goe where you had before found the haunte, and there with your Call (if you finde the Eye bee ſcattered abroad and ſeparated one from another) you ſhall call them together, and affoone as you find they are all commed in and doe beginne to cloocke and peepe one to another ; then you ſhall ceaſe from any more calling, and taking an inſtrument which ſome Fowlers doe call a Driuer, being made of good ſtrong white

white wandes or Ozyers, ſuch as basket-makers doe vſe, being ſet faſt in a handle, and in to or three places twiſted about and bound with other wandes, carrying the forme and faſhion of thoſe wand-dreſſers which Clothworkers doe moſt commonly vſe in the dreſsing of their Cloth, and not much different from this figure heere following.



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The forme and fashion of the Driuer.



With this driuer (assoone as you see the *Pheasants* gathered together) you shall rake and make a gentle noyse vpon the

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the boughes and Bushes which shalbe round about you, which assoone as the poottes doe heare, they will presently runne in a heape together from it as fast as they can a little way, and then stand and listen, keepeing all as close together as can be (for then they dare not scatter) and then you shall giue another racke or two, at which they will runne againe as before, and thus by racking and dashing vpon the small trees and bushes, you shall driue them like so many sheepe before you, which way or whether you please, and if at any time they chaunce to goe that way which you would not haue them, then you shall crosse them, and making a noyse with racking, as it were in their faces, they will presently turne and goe as you would haue them, for against the noyse they dare not come for their liues, and thus you shall not cease driuing them by little and little till you haue brought them altogether in one flocke wholy into your Nets, into which they will run with all eagernesse till they be so intangled that not any one can escape, but will all rest at your mercy to dispose acording to your owne pleasure.

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Obſeruations in dryuing.

Now in this dryuing of the *Pheaſant*, there are two things principally to bee obſerued, either of which when you ſhall happen to faile in may be the vtter loſſe of your whole labour; the firſt is ſecreſie in your concealment, for if you ſhall lay your ſelfe ſo open that the byrdes may perceiue you, or beholde your face, it will bee ſuch a ſtrange affright vnto them that their amazement will make them ſcatter and runne one from another and hide themſelues in holes, and bottome of buſhes, where they will lye and not ſtirre vpon any occaſion, as long as any day endureth, and therefore you muſt be very circumſpect in any wiſe not to diſcouer your ſelf, but to follow them ſo ſecretly and cloſely, that they may either not perceiue you at all, or if they doe perceiue you, yet not ſo that they may imagine you do purſue them; which that you may the better doe, it ſhall not be amiſſe for you if you weare ouer all your face a hood of ſome greene light ſtuffe as ſutable as you can to the leaues of the trees, hauing onely loope-holes for your eyes and noſtrills; And alſo about your head if you weare a wreathe of

Oaken

Oaken leaues, or other leaues, it will be very good, and will take vp the eyes of the birdes from greater ſuſpitions, as alſo if you tryme and hang your garments with branches and leaues of trees, it will bee very auailable and bring your worke to effect ſooner and better.

The other obſeruation is time and leaſure in the worke, for this buſineſſe hath no greater foe in the world then raſheneſſe and haſtineſſe, for any thing that is done to theſe fearfull creatures ſuddenly or raſhely, breedeth offence and amazement, and euery amazement is to them an allarum of death, nor will their feares ſuffer them to argue or diſpute with the obiect, but the very firſt apprehenſion is ſufficient to make them all flye at an inſtant, nor will their feares let them ſtay till euery one haue beheld the thing which ſhould ſuddenly affright and feare them: But if any one of them take a ſcare, it is a ſufficent warning piece to ſet all the reſt a packing, and therefore you cannot take too great leaſure or care in this buſineſſe, and when at any time you ſhall finde any ſtaggering or (as it were) aſtoniſhment amongſt them,

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then presently cease, and lye as still as if that you were dead, till the feare be passed ouer and forgotten of them, and that you see they gaze no more about them, but gathering themselues together doe beginne to peepe and clucke one to another, and to ioy and reioyce amongst themselues; which when you doe perceiue, then you may beginne againe, and fall to your worke as you did before, til it you haue brought to that ful period of your desires which your ames looked for.

Taking Pheasants with the Lymebush.

The next way to these already recited for the taking of *Pheasants*, is with the Lyme-bushe or the Lyme-roddes, in which businesse is to be obserued all those things which were formerly recited for the Nettes, both as touching the nature of the Byrdes, their hauntes, fashion of breeding, and the manner of finding of them; onely in the vse of the thing it selfe, you are to obserue this manner of proceeding.

First, whether you deale with Bushe or single roddes, you shall make sure to trimme them with the best and strongest Lyme that can be got, and prouide that your

your roddes be of a very good ſyze, as twelue, or tenne Inches at the leaſt, and that they be lymed full out to the midſt, but no further, except it bee vpon ſome ſpeciall occaſion, where the Buſhes are ſo deepe that you cannot fixe them hanſomely, at ſo ſhallow and ſmall a proportion; and then in this caſe you may lyme your roddes fully to three parts at the leaſt.

The faſhion of the lyme buſhe.

Now for the faſhion of the Lyme-buſhe to bee vſed for this purpoſe, it muſt not containe aboue ſixe or eight twigges at the moſt, being the toppe branche of ſome young Willowe tree, and the ſingle or neather ende thereof, being almoſt a ſhaftment long from the twigges, which ſhall be made ſharpe: ſo as you may either ſticke them gently in the ground (yet ſo as they may alwaies remoue with the leaſt touch whatſoeuer) or elſe pricke them into ſhrubs & little buſhes, through which the *Pheaſants* vſually run and trace when they are vpon the ground; alſo if you ſee any litle ſmal trees whereon the *Pheaſant* vſeth commonly to pearch, if one them, and neere to the branche which ſhee makes her

pearch

pearch, you place two or three of these bushes, and pricke them so, that she can neither spread her wings to light on, nor yet take her wings to flye off without touching some of them, you shall be sure the *Pheasant* can hardly or neuer escape your taking.

The manner to take with the Bush.

When you haue thus plast these little bushes, you shall then draw foorth your Call, and then beginne to call (as hath beene formerly declared) but by no meanes remoue from your place, or discouer your selfe, but ly as close as is possible, and cease not till you haue entist all the *Pheasants* about you; which you will quickly doe if your call bee good, and your Art skilfull in the tuning: & you shall see assoone as they come within the daunger of your bushes, presently vpon the touch of any of them, they will in an instant fasten, and when one is lymed, that one will goe very neere to lyme all her fellowes, for what by her owne striuing and struggling amongst them, their comming to gaze, and seeking to escape or auoide like daunger, some will be smeared by her that was taken; some will light on other bushes, so that

that if there be twenty hardly will any one eſcape, or if it hap ſome one or two doe eſcape by mounting, and ſo get to the pearch, as is the naturall quallity of them, and there ſit prying and peeping to ſee what becomes of their fellowes; then it is tenne to one that they are taken with the Lyme-buſhes which you had placed formerly on the pearch, and therefore yon muſt bee ſure to haue a circumſpect, buſie, and diligent eye in all places.

Taking old Pheaſants.

Againe of the old *Pheaſants* when you call, will not come in vpon the ground (as it is their nature ſo to doe, eſpecially in the Winter ſeaſon, which is the chiefeſt time for the vſe of the Lime-buſh) but doe mount and come flying from pearch to pearch, till they come to that pearche which is next you, euer prying and peeping where they may finde out thoſe which calleth: then you ſhall ſee, that aſſoone as they light vpon any of theſe pearches, where your Lyme-buſhes are placed, perſently aſſoone as they touch they are taken, and thus not any one, whether olde or young ſhall eſcape you.

Now

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Obſeruations when they are taken.

Now for aſmuch as you cannot haue an Eie in euery place, but that whilſt you are buſie in gathering vp one, another may flecke away and runne into the thickes and hide her ſelfe; or whilſt you are gathering vp thoſe vpon the ground, you may looſe the ſight of what is done or taken vpon the pearch, you ſhall therfore keepe a true record how many buſhes you prickt downe, after what manner and in what places, and then hauing taken all ſuch *Pheaſants* as you can poſſibly finde, yon ſhall then gather vp all your Roddes againe, and make ſuer that you haue your full number, but if you miſſe any one of them, then you may be aſſured that there are ſome limed which you haue not found out, and therefore that you may recouer all ſuch loſſes, you ſhall be ſuer neuer to be without an excellent ſtaunch Spaniell, which will lye cloſe at your foote without ſtirring, and this Spaniell muſt be an excellent Retriuer, one that will fetch and carry, and that by any meanes will not breake nor bruſe either fleſh or feather, but hauing found his prey will forthwith bringe it vnto you and lay it by

by you, this Dogge assoone as you shall finde that any *Pheasants* are escaped, you shall thrust into the thickes and make him hunt and bringe you fourth all such *Pheasants* as shall lye hidden, till by the true number of your Lime-Bushes you finde there is no more stricken in that place, then you shall goe and search all your Pearches, and if you finde any Bushes there missing, you shall then put in your Spaniell and make him hunt and bringe fourth whatsoeuer was there taken also, till your true and iust number of Lime-bushes be made vp without the losse of any, for albe some may obiect that by reason of the greatnesse of these Bushes (containing many brainches in one stalke) that therefore by the wallowing and strugling of the Byrde (and espetially this being a bird of some power and strength) they may be scattered and lost amongst other Bushes and Brambles, yet let them know that these Lime-bushes assoone as they doe once touch the more they are strugled with, the more fast they doe intangle and wrappe & catch about euery feather that moueth and holds the foule so fast from stirring

that,

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that he is not able to go or creep through any chyncke, but where he is firſt ouerthrowne, there he commonly lyeth without mouing, his owne feare daunting him as much or more than any other vexation or trouble, whereas indeed the ſingle lyme rodde lying light and without any cumber (more then the taking away of the vſe of the wings) they will fleike and runne away with them ſometimes more then a quarter of a mile, by which meanes I haue ſeene diuers *Pheaſants* loſt, and found dead in a buſh a month after, for they are ſo cowardly, that being once ſtricken they neuer ioy or will euer ſeeke foode after; now for the proportion and manner of this Lyme-buſh it is contained in this figure.

The

The forme and fashion of the Lyme-bush for *Pheasants.*



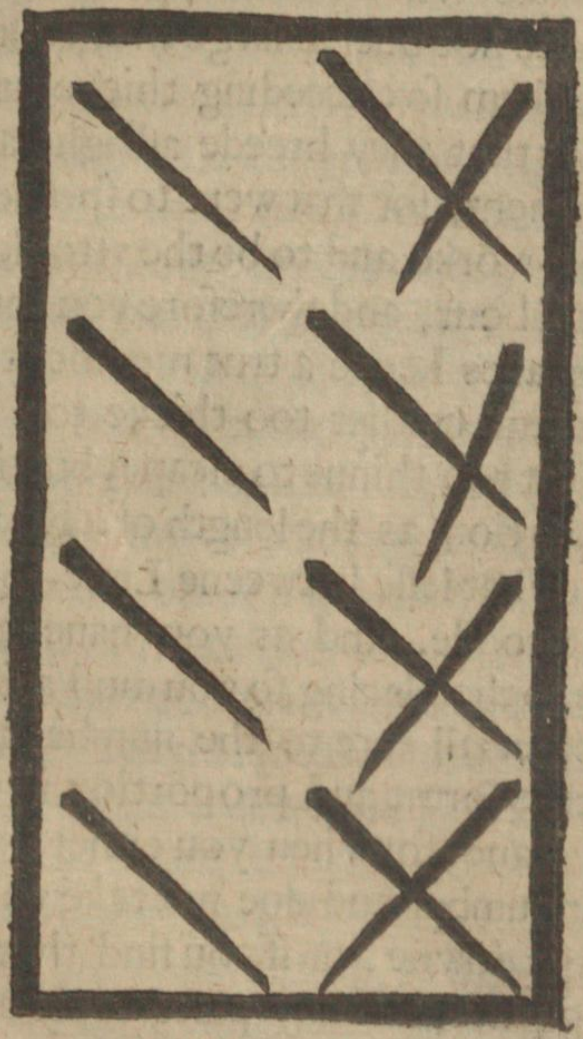
In the selfesame manner as you place this Lyme-bush, so you may if you please place single lyme-roddes also, and not alone and vpon bushes, shrubs, by tracts and such like places but also vpon the ground

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ground and in euery open place where any thinge muſt paſſe from one buſh to another, or from one thicke to another, and theſe Lime-roddes muſt bee prickt ſloapewiſe and croſſe, ſhoaring alongſt the ground, and that not one way onely but euery way that the Birdes can poſſibly come, obſeruing in euery place two rowes or files of Lime-roddes, the one turned ſloapewiſe one way, the other ſloapewiſe the quite contrary way, ſo that the poynts being ſeuered a great diſtance one from another, and ſo as a Byrd may eaſily walke betweene them without touching either, you ſhall then place a third rowe betweene them all a-ſloape, cleane contrary to either of the other according to the forme of this Figure. following.

The

The true manner and forme how to place Lime-Rods.



Which being duely obſerued no Foule can come any way but they muſt of ne-

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ceſſity be within the danger of touching and thus you may place according to the quantitie of your ground, as many Lime-roddes as you ſhall thinke good and as the place will containe, prouided that you doe not ouer charge the ground, or place them ſo exceeding thicke and apparant that they breede affright and amazement, for that were to ſpoyle your whole worke and to be the vtter loſſe of your labour, and therefore you muſt by all meanes keepe a true mediocrity and ſet them neither too thicke too ſcarre nor yet too thinne to eſcape, but in due proportion, as the length of a Rodde or ſomewhat leſſe betweene Lime-rod and Lime-rodde. And as you haue a care thus to the placing, ſo you muſt alſo haue an eſpeciall care to the number and to the true forme and proportion in which they ſtand, for when you either want of your number and doe not take vp what you ſet downe, or if you find that your proportion is in any place broken, then you may be very well aſſured that ſome are touched and fled, which you haue not found, and then you muſt hunt with your Spaniell (as hath beene before declared)

cla d) and ſo bring them foorth, for e-
y time you looke vpon your Lime-
dds it is not neceſſary that you take
hem vp or count them, (for that were
oyle to no purpoſe) but onely looke
vpon your proportion, and if that hould
perfite then you may be well aſſured not
any thing hath commed amongſt them,
but if that fayle or be diſordered, then
there hath beene ſomething amongſt
them and ſomething is taken.

Now to make any compariſſon be- *The ſeaſons*
tweene the vſe of the Nettes, and the vſe *for the vſe*
of theſe Lime-roddes, or to giue any *of Nettes*
preheminence or place more to the one *or of Lyme*
then to the other were needleſſe and to
no purpoſe, ſince they are both of equall
vertue and goodneſſe, and haue indeed
each of them their diſtinct times and ſea-
ſons for their ſeuerall imployments, for
you ſhall heere vnderſtand that thoſe
Lime-Roddes or the vſe of Lime is one-
lye for the winter ſeaſon, as from the be-
ginning of *Nouember* at whichtime euery
tree hath ſhed his leafe, & euery bird is
content to pearch vpon the twigs which
are the very figures and Emblems of
Lime-twigs, vntil the beginning of *May*,

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at which time on the contrary part euery Tree is budded and doth begin to ſpreadh and open his leafe. ſo as all Birdes may ecoutch and hide themſelues vnder the couert and ſhaddowes of the ſame, and the true vſe of the Nettes are from the beginning of *May* when Trees are leaued, till the latter end of *October* when euery tree doth ſhed and looſe his leafe, ſo there is no time of the yeare, more then the very time of ingendring, but may be exerciſed in this pleaſure, whence what profite may ariſe I leaue to be iudged by thoſe which keepe good Houſes and ſuch as haue good Stomacks.

The faſhion of the Nettes.

Now for the ſubſtance, faſhion or proportion of theſe Nettes, they would firſt be made of the beſt twyned double Huſwifes thred that can be gotte, and if it be dyed either greene or blew it is ſo much the better, the maſh would be reaſonable ſquare and large, as almoſt an inch betweene knotte and knotte, it would be in length about three fadome at the leaſt and in bredth ſeauen foote or better, it muſt be verdgd on each ſide with ſtrong, ſmall fine coard, and as it were ſurfled thereon and the Net placed not

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the *Partridge* call, which if you doe, you ſhall then make anſwere againe, and that in the ſame note or tune in which the *Partridge* calleth, and euer as ſhee altereth or chaungeth her note, or doubleth it ouer more or leſſe, ſo ſhall you euer make anſwere and alter and change your note and time, and double or treble as ſhee ſhall giue you example, and ſtill apply your call till you finde that ſhee draweth neerer and neerer vnto you, and not one ſingle *Partridge* onely, but many, if many be within the compaſſe of the ſound of your call, and not the old ones onely ſingle by themſelues, but attended and followed on by their ſeuerall coouies, for this calling is ſo delightfull and naturall vnto them that they will purſue and follow it as farre as they can heare it, when thus you haue drawne the *Partridges* vnto you, and that you ſee them and their whole flocks to becomed within your view, you ſhall then caſt your ſelfe flat vppon your back, and lye without mooueing as if you were dead, and then you ſhall ſee the *Partridges* come running and pecking about you without any feare or dread, ſo as you

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ſhall not onely take a full view of them, but alſo if you pleaſe you may number and count them.

Taking of partridges with Nets.

After thus you haue gotten the full perfection how to finde out *Partridges*, your next leſſon ſhall be to learne how to take and intangle them : And firſt of the taking of them with Nettes, you muſt vnderſtand that the Nettes where-with you muſt take *Partridges*, ought to be ſhaped and proportioned in all points, both length aud breadth like vnto the *Pheaſant* Nette, onely the maſh would be ſomewhat ſmaller ; It muſt be alſo of the ſelfe-ſame thrid, and in like manner dyed and colloured, or if it be ſomewhat longer or ſomewhat broader, it will not be amiſſe, but a great deale better, and you ſhall take your prey more certainely and with leſſe care and hazard, for you are to vnderſtand that the longer your nets are, the longer you may make your circumference or walke about them, and the broader that they are, the more ground you may couer, and ſo bring more within your daunger, prouided alwaies that they be not too broad or cumberſome by reaſon either of

of their length or breadth, for thereby you may not onely anoy your ſelfe and hinder the worke, but alſo breede affright to the birds, which are ſo feareſull and tender of their ſafeties, that vpon the leaſt blinke or diſlike, they will preſently ſpring vp and flye away leauing all your labour fruſtrate and diſappointed; Therefore (as before ſhewed) hauing your nets of true ſize and compaſſe, and fitly accomodated to your purpoſe with Lines and Cordes anſwerable; you ſhall then (hauing found out the Couye by any meanes aforeſaid, or by other accident) drawe foorth your Nets and taking a great large circumference or ring about the *Partridge*, walke a good round pace with a careleſſe eye, rather from, then towards the *Partridge*, till you haue made your Nets yare, trim, and ready for your purpoſe; which done you ſhall draw in your circumference or ring leſſe & leſſe till you come within the length of your Net, then pricking down a ſticke of about three foote long or better to which you muſt faſten one ende of the Line of your Net, and making it faſt in the earth as you do walke about (for no

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ſtay or ſtop muſt be ſeene in this action) you ſhall then (letting the net ſlip out of your hands) ſpread it open as you goe and ſo carry it and lay it all ouer the *Partridge*.

But if there be ſo many *Partridges* that you cannot couer them all with one nette, by reaſon that they doe lie ſtragling and not cloſe together, then you ſhall draw forth another net, and in like manner as you did with the former, ſo you ſhall doe with the ſecond net, and ſpread it cloſe before the firſt, which done you may alſo pinne it downe and doe the like with the third nett, if occaſion ſhall require it (but not otherwiſe) and hauing thus couered your *Partridge*, you ſhall then ruſh into them, and with an affrighting voice, as Hey, Ret, or the like, inforce them to ſpring vp, which they ſhall no ſooner doe, but preſently they will be intangled, ſo that then running in your nets cloſe together, you may fould all the *Partridges* vp within the ſame, and ſo take them out at your pleaſure, and diſpoſe of them as you ſhall finde occaſion, and in this manner you may take either ſingle *Partridges*,

tridges, paires, or the whole coouies, and that not at one diſtinct and proper time, but at all ſeaſons of the yeare whatſoeuer, and in any ground, champaine or Woodland, or any other haunt or abiding place whatſoeuer.

Taking of Partridges with Lime.

The next way to take *Partridges* is with lime or lime-rods, after this manner: You ſhall firſt take of the faireſt, ſtrongeſt and lardgeſt Wheate-ſtrawe you can get (of which, that which is called the whole ſtraw wheate, is the beſt, or for want of it the faireſt and lardgeſt Rye-ſtraw) and cutting them of betweene knot and knot (obſeruing the loweſt ioints or knots are the ſtrongeſt and beſt) you ſhall then lime theſe with the ſtrongeſt and beſt lime, in ſuch manner as hath beene formerly declared in other Chapters for the liming of other rods or wands, and ſo comming to the haunts where *Partridges* doe vſually frequent, after you haue called a little, and find that you are anſwered againe, you ſhall then in ſuch manner and forme as hath beene formerly ſhewed you for other roddes, prick downe theſe limed ſtrawes round about you in many

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croſſe rowes and rankes, and that not very neere you, but a prety diſtance off, yet not out of the compaſſe of your eye, but ſo as you may diſcerne when any thing toucheh them: and theſe lymed ſtrawes you ſhal place not onely croſſe the Lands but the furrowes alſo, taking at leaſt two or three Landes within your circumference; which done, you ſhall then lay your ſelfe downe cloſſe and ſecretly and beginne againe to call, not ceaſing till you haue drawne them toward you, whither they cannot come, but they muſt of neceſſitie paſſe through the Lime, which they ſhall no ſooner touch, but preſently they are taken and intangled, and by reaſon that they come flocking and cloſſe together, like ſo many Chickins, they wil ſo beſmeare and daube one another, that if there be twenty in the Coouy hardly any one will eſcape.

Now here is to bee noted, that this manner of taking of *Partridges* with Limed ſtrawes, is properly to be vſed onely in Corne fieldes, and that principally, in the Stubble time, or from Auguſt till Chriſtmas, for before or after it is not ſo conuenient: But if you will take them

in

in woods, in paſtures, or meadowes with Lyme, then you ſhall vſe the ordinarie Lyme-rods made of wooden wandes, as hath bin before ſhewed, and pricke them downe, and order them in all points in ſuch ſort as is already mentioned of the Lymed ſtrawes, for it is both the ſafeſt certaineſt, & beſt courſe that can be taken

Taking partridges with Engine, or the driuing them.

There is yet another way for the taking of *Partridges*, which is no leſſe profitable and vſefull then either of the other, and indeed ſomewhat pleaſanter and fuller of delight, and that is the taking them with engine, or as ſome call it the driuing of *Partridges*, which albe it is eſpecially applyed to the wood-countrey, yet may it notwithſtanding be very well & commodiouſly vſed in any place or ground whatſoeuer. The maner to do it is thus; you ſhal firſt make an engine in the faſhion of a Horſe, which engine ſhal be made of Canuas, or ſome ſuch ſtuffe, and ſtopt with ſtraw or ſuch like matter, of which engine (amongſt other engines) I haue ſpoken very largely of in the former part of this Booke intreating of Waterfowle, and therewithall ſet downe the liuely forme or figure thereof, ſo that

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to ſtand longer vpon it, were but a double labour, needleſſe, vſeleſſe, and to ſmall purpoſe.

Hauing therefore this engine and your nets in a readineſſe, you ſhall goe into the haunts where the *Partridges* doe frequent, and hauing by ſome of the meanes or charracters before mentioned found out the coouy of *Partridges*, you ſhall then in the moſt ſecreteſt and likeliſt place for that purpoſe, and taking the beſt aduantage of the winde (which is euer to goe aboue it and driue downe the winde) you ſhall there pitch your net, not flatte and couching, but ſloape-wiſe and houering, and that ſo cloſe and ſecretly and ſo ouer-ſhadowed either with buſhes, ſhrubs, leaues, weedes or ſome other that groweth (naturall to the ground it ſtandeth) in that not any thing may perceiue it till it be intangled in it, when you haue thus placed your net or nets, you ſhall then take your engine and goe to the place where the coouy of *Partridges* lodgeth, and hauing your face couered or hid with ſome hood of greene or darke blew ſtuffe, you ſhall (pntting the engine before

fore you) make your foote ſtalke towards the *Partridges*, and by gentle and ſlow ſteps or degrees, you ſhall ſteale vpon the birdes, and raiſe them as gently vpon their feete (not their wings) as may be, and ſo make them runne before you, which naturally they will doe of themſelues, for their feare is ſuch, that they will runne from any thing albe neuer ſo well acquainted therewith, eſpecially from Horſe or Beaſt, becauſe by reaſon of their grazing or feeding amongſt them, they are ſtill in feare to bee trodden vpon by them; thus as by gentle and ſlow ſteps you doe driue them before you (for you muſt by all meanes ſhunne raſh, ſudden, haſty and affrightfull motions) if they chance to runne any by-way or contrarie to that which you would haue them, you ſhall then preſently croſſe them with your engine, and as it were offer to face or oppoſe them, aud they will preſently recoile and runne into any tract that you would haue them, and thus with theſe gentle obſeruations, you may driue them which way and whither you will, ſo that at laſt they will runne them-

themſelues into your net with ſuch violence and eagerneſſe, that being ouerthrowne and intangled therein, you may take and diſpoſe them at your pleaſure, as you ſhall haue occaſion,

Taking partridges with the ſetting Dogge.

The fourth and laſt way for the taking of *Partridges* (and which indeed excelleth all the other for the excellency of the ſport, and the rareneſſe of the Arte which is contained therein) is the taking of them with the ſetting Dogge, for in it there is a two-fold pleaſure and a two-fold Arte to bee diſcouered: as firſt, the pleaſure and arte proceeding from the Dogge, and is contained in this manner, of raunging, hunting, and ſetting, and then the pleaſure and Art in the bird hunted, and is contained in their ſimplicity, folly, and feare, together with the care they haue to preſerue themſelnes, by which meanes only they are circumuented & ouertakē, making the old prouerb *Too much pitty ſpoiles a Citie*, and ſo too much care of themſelues is the deſtruction and loſſe of themſelues.

What a a ſetting Dogge is.

To proceed then to our purpoſe, it is meete that firſt before I wade further into this diſcourſe, I ſhew you what a Setting

ting Dogge is, you ſhall then vnderſtand that a Setting Dogge is a certaine luſty land Spaniell, taught by nature to hunt the *Partridge* before, and more then any other chaſe whatſouer, and that with all eagerneſſe and fierceneſſe, running the fields ouer and ouer ſo luſtily and buſily, as if there were no limit in his deſire and furie; yet ſo qualified and tempered with Art and obedience, that when he is in the greateſt and eagereſt purſuit, and ſeemes to be moſt wilde and frantike, that yet euen then, one hem or ſound of his Maſters voyce makes him preſently ſtand, gaze about him, and looke in his Maſters face, taking all his directions from it, whether to proceede, ſtand ſtill, or retire; nay, when hee is commed euen to the very place where his prey is, and hath, as it were, his noſe ouer it, ſo that it ſeemes hee may take it vp at his owne pleaſure, yet is his temperance and obedience ſo made and framed by Arte, that preſently euen on a ſudden he either ſtands ſtill, or falles downe flatte vpon his belly, without daring once to open his mouth, or make any noyſe or motion at all, till that his Maſter come vnto him,

and

and then proceedes in all things according to his directions and commandements.

How to set Partridges When therefore you haue either by your owne induſtry made ſuch a dogge, or elſe by your purſe, friendſhip, or other accidents obtained ſuch a dogge, you ſhall then take *Partridges* with him after this manner; being come into the fields or haunts, where *Partridges* doe frequent, you ſhall there caſt off your dogge, and by crying Hey-Ret, or Hey-whyrr, or ſuch like words of encouragement according to the cuſtome of his owne nature or education, giue him leaue to raunge or hunt, which as ſoone as he beginneth to doe, you ſhall then ceaſe from any more words, except any fault or miſtaking enforce you, and then you ſhall vſe the words of correction or reprehenſion due for that purpoſe, and in all his hunting and labor, you ſhall haue great and eſpeciall heed that hee neuer raunge too farre from you, but beate his ground iuſtly and euen, without caſting about or flying now heare and now there, and skipping many places, which the heate and

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mettall of many good dogges will make them doe if they be not reprehended, and therefore when any ſuch fault ſhall happen, you ſhall preſently with a hem, call him in, and then with the terror of your countenance ſo threaten him, that he ſhall not dare all that day after to doe the like, but ſhall raunge with that modeſty and temperance, hunting all the ground ouer at an inch, and euer and anon looking you in the face, as who ſhould ſay, doe I now pleaſe you I or no; all which, when he doth, you muſt then giue him cherriſhments and encouragement.

Now if in this raunging and hunting you chaunce to ſee your dogge to make a ſudden ſtop or to ſtand ſtill, you ſhall then preſently make into him (for he hath ſet the *Partridge*) and aſſoone as you come to him, you ſhall bid him goe nearer; which if he doe, you ſhall ſtill ſay to him, *goe nearer, goe nearer*; but if you finde he is vnwilling to goe or creepe nearer, but either lies ſtill, or ſtands ſhaking of his tayle, as who ſhould ſay heere they are vnder myne noſe, and withall, now and then, lookes backe vpon

on you, as if hee would tell you how neare they are; then presently, you shall cease from further vrging of him, and then beginne to take your range or circumference about both the Dogge and the *Partridge*, not ceasing but walking about with a good round pace, and looking still before the Dogges nose, till you behold and see plainely, how and in what manner the Coouy lyeth, whether close and round together in one plumpe heape, or cluster, or else stragling and scattering, here two, there three, and in other places more or lesse as fortune shall administer: when thus you see how the Couye lyeth, you shall then first charge the Dogge to lye still, and then drawing foorth your Nette as you walke, hauing prickt downe one ende to the ground (as hath beene before shewed) then spread your Nette all open, and (as neare as you can) couer all the *partridges* therewith, euen from that which lyeth next to the Doggc to that which is furthest off, but if you finde that one Nette will not serue to couer them, then you shall draw foorth another, and holding your raunge or walke stil in continuall motion spread

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out it, and lay it before the first Nette, and thus you may doe with as many Nettes as you shall haue occasion to vse, till the whole Coouye be couered, which done you shall then make in with a noyse and springe vp the *Partridge*, which shall no sooner rise, but they shall presently be intangled in the Net so as you may take them at your pleasure, and dispose of them as you shall haue occasion, in which taking whether it be this way or any other formerly spoken off, if after they are in your mercy, you will then be pleased to let goe againe the old Cocke and the old henne, it will not onely be honest and Gentleman like, but also good and profitable, and a meanes both to continue and increase your pastime, for the young ones wilbe reward enough for your labor, and the old ones thus let at libertie will bringe you foorth a new brood the next yeare, whereon to exercise your Skill and knowledge, whereas to take all hand ouer head is such an vnnaturall destruction, that when you or any other in the Countrey would haue sporte, both they and you shall want it and all the whole Countrey,

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(as I haue ſeene where ſuch deſtroyers liue) will not be able to produce, or to ſhew foorth one *Partridge*. And beſides theſe olde *Partridges* (which wee commonly call *Ruines*) being thus taken, are neuer good meate nor taſtefull, by reaſon of their much toughneſſe and hardneſſe; ſo that to take them ſhewes rather couetouſneſſe and gredineſſe, then delight or recreation.

Helpe in vſe of Nets

Now, albe in this whole diſcourſe, and generall vſe of Nettes (whether this laſt ſpoken off, or any other contained in any former part of this Treatiſe) I haue bounded them to the labour and induſtrie of one man; yet you ſhall vnderſtand that if in theſe recreations or labours, you doe take a companion or a friend with you, that after you haue found your game, or ſet your game, aſſoone as you doe beginne your raunge or rounde walke, he may preſently come in vnto you. and as you take one ende of the Nette, ſo he may take the other, and then carrying it vp betweene you, you may equally vnlooſe it and ſpread it ouer your game, you ſhall finde your worke a great deale much more eaſie

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and certaine, and your labour more safe, and without all kinde of danger or trouble.

Now for a conclusion of this treatise, when you are exquisite and pefect in all the things before spoken of, and that you can do them readily & perfectly, & with all Art and cunning, you shall then know that from these, you may deriue the taking of diuers other Byrdes, as *Quailes*, *Rayles*, *Morepoots*, and diuers others of like nature and condition, all which are also very good flights, for the Hawke, and very dainty meates in the dishe, as all that are either of good tooth, or good bringing vp can very well witnesse. *Taking of Rayles, Quailes, &c.*

Now for their manner of haunts they are as the *Partridges* are, most in Corne Fieldes, or in Pastures or Woods neare vnto Corne Fieldes, onely the *Quaile* loues most the Wheate Fieldes; the *Morepoots* loues most the Heath and Forrest groundes where is store of Lynge and such like couert, and the *Raile* loue the long and high grasse wherein they may lye closse obscure and hidden. *Their hauntes.*

For the manner of finding them it is in all points like that of the *Partridge*, *Howe to finde them*

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by the eye, by the eare, or by the haunt all which aske the ſame obſeruations and carracters which haue beene formerly declared touching the *Partridge*, and with the ſame cauſions exceptions and difficulties. But the chiefe and principall meanes of all, and which indeed exceedeth all, is to finde them out by the call or pipe, to which they liſten with ſuch earneſtneſſe that you can no ſooner chaunt their notes but in an inſtant they reply and make anſwere vnto you, purſuing and following the call with ſuch greedineſſe, that they will neuer ceaſe till they come vnto you, and skippe and play about you, eſpecially the *Quaile*, which is inamored to heare her owne tune, that you can no ſooner make your quaile pipe ſpeake in the true tune but in a trice ſhe will make anſwere & not leaue till ſhe come to you, and ſport about you.

Diuerſitie of Notes.

Now you are to obſerue in the calling of theſe Byrdes, that they haue diuers notes and tunes, ſome belonging to the male Byrdes, and ſome vnto the female, all which you muſt haue perfeite in your remembrance, and then when you heare the male Byrd call you muſt anſwere

ſwere in the note of the female, and if the female call, you muſt anſwere in the note of the male, and ſo you ſhall be ſuer that both the one and the other will moſt buſily come about you, and neuer leaue till they finde the place from whence the ſound commeth, to which when they doe approach they will ſtand and gaze and liſten till the Nette be quite caſt ouer them.

Now for the manner of taking of any, or all of theſe Byrds, it is one and the ſame with the taking of the *Partridge* and may be done either by Nettes in ſuch ſorte as is formerly declarred in this Chapter, or elſe by Lyme (either buſh or rodde) by the ſtalking Engine, and manner of driuing, or laſtly by the ſetting-Dogge in the ſame manner and forme as hath beene ſpoken of the *Partridge*. Of which Setting-Dogge ſince he is of ſo great vſe and excellencie, I thinke it not amiſſe here in this place to demonſtrate his true Figure and proportion. *How to take them.*

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The forme and proportion of the Setting Dogge.



Now although ſome may thinke it ſtrange that a Dogge ſhould be brought to Set this ſmall game, yet there is no ſtrangeneſſe therein; for Dogs in this Arte are made to any thing that they are accuſtomed, ſo it be not a thing meerely contrary and againſt their natures, which this is not; for it is the nature of euery Spaniell, naturally to hunt all manner of Byrdes

Byrdes, or any thing that hath wing (though ſome with more earneſtneſſe & greedineſſe then otherſome.) Now theſe are Byrdes and haue wing, ſo that they are naturall for the Spaniel to hunt, and there then remaineth nothing but the accuſtoming the Dogge thereunto, and acquainting him with your minde and determination, that this is the thing which you would haue him hunt, which aſſoone as he vnderſtands, inſtantly hee purſues and followes it, and is as earneſt in it, as in any other chaſe, prey or pleaſure whatſoeuer.

And thus much for the taking of *Partridges* and other ſmaller Byrdes of like nature, as alſo of the Setting-Dog, and his ſeuerall vſes.

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CHAP. XVI.

More of the Setting-Dogge, *of his election, and the manner of trayning him from a whelpe, till he come to perfection.*

HAuing ſpoken a little particularly of the Setting-Dogge, and the manner of vſing him being brought to perfection and fite for the preſent vſe of the paſtime, I will heere in this place ſpeake more generally and largely of him, and ſhew how he is to be trayned and brought to be fitte and ſeruiceable for the purpoſes before treated off, for albe I know that in diuers places of this Kingdome theſe Setting-Dogges are to be taught (ſo that moſt men of ability may haue them at their pleaſures) yet likewiſe I know they are ſould at ſuch great rates and prizes that no induſtrious man whatſoeuer (which ether loues the ſport or would bepartaker of the benefit) but will be glad to learne how to make ſuch a dogge himſelfe, and

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ſo both ſaue his purſe and make his pleaſure and profit both more ſure and more delicate ; for this I muſt aſſure all men, (that buy their dogges from mercinary teachers) that euermore thoſe ſales-men doe reſerue in their owne boſomes ſome one ſecret or another, for the want of knowledge, whereof the purchaſer quickly findes his dogge imperfit, and ſo is forced vpon euery diſorder or alteration of keeping to ſend the dogge back to his firſt maſter a new to be reformed, which drawing on euer a new price, makes the dogges certaine price without end, without valuation.

This falt to redreſſe, and to make euery man the true maſter of his owne worke, I will ſhew you heere in a briefe and compendious manner al the myſteries and ſecrets which lie hidde in this labourſome buſineſſe.

The firſt thing therefore that you muſt learne in this art, is to make a true election of your dogge, which you intend to apply to this purpoſe of Setting, and in this election you ſhall obſerue, that although any dogge which is of perfit and good ſent, and naturally adicted

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to the hunting of feathers; as whether it be the Land-Spaniell, Water-Spaniell, or elſe the Mungrell betweene either of both thoſe kindes, or the Mungrels of either of thoſe kindes, either with the ſhallow flewed hound, the tumbler, lurcher, or indeede, the ſmall baſtard Maſtiffe may bee brought to this perfection of Setting (as I haue ſeene by daily experience, both in this and in other Nations) yet is their none ſo excellent indeede as the true bred Land-Spaniell, being of a nimble and good ſize, rather ſmall then groſſe, and of a couragious and fierie mettall, euermore louing and deſiring toyle, when toyle ſeemes moſt yrkſome and wearie, which although you cannot know in a whelpe ſo yong, as it is intended he muſt be, when you firſt begin to traine him to this purpoſe, yet may you haue a ſtrong ſpeculation therein, if you chooſe him from a right litter or breede, wherein by ſucceſſion you haue knowne that the whole generation haue beene endued with all theſe qualities, as namely; that he is a ſtrong, luſty and nimble raundger, both of actiue foote, wanton tayle, and buſie noſtrill, that his toyle is without

without wearineſſe, his ſearch without changeableneſſe, and yet, that no delight nor deſire tranſport him beyond feare or obedience ; for it is the perfecteſt charracter of the moſt perfecteſt Spaniel, euer to be fearefull and louing to him that is his Maſter and keeper : I confeſſe I haue ſeene excellent rare Setting dogs made in the Low-Countries, which haue beene of a Baſtard tumblers kind (for indeede a true Land-Spaniel, is there Gayſſon) and indeede, I haue found in them (if I may ſo tearme it) a greater wiſedome (which indeede is but a greater feare) then in our Land-Spaniels, but comparing the whole worke together, that is the labour in raundging, the ſcent in finding, and the art in Setting, they haue beene much inferior to our dogs, and not able to ſtand vp with them in the lardge and ſpatious Champaines, nor yet to bruſh through or make their waies in the ſharpe thickets and troubleſome couerts. To ſpeake then in a word touching the beſt choice of this Setting dogge, let him be as neere as you can the beſt bredde Land-Spaniell, that you can procure, and though ſome haue beene

curious

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curious in obſeruing of their colours, as giuing preheminence to the Motley, the Liuer-hude, or the White and Blacke ſpotted; yet queſtionleſſe, it is but a vaine curioſity, for no colour is amiſſe for this purpoſe, prouided the naturall qualities bee perfit and anſwerable for the worke to which ende you intende them.

Now when you haue thus made a good election of your Dogge, you ſhall begiune to handle and inſtruct him at foure monethes olde, or at ſixe moneth at the vttermoſt, for to deferre longer time is hurtfull, and will make the labour greater and more difficult to compaſſe, for the elder Dogges are the more ſtubborne they are and doe both vnwillingly learne, and with leſſe will retaine that which is learned. The firſt thing therefore that you ſhall teach your Whelpe is, by all meanes poſſible to make him moſt louing and familar with you, ſo that hee will not onely know you from any other perſon, but alſo fawne vpon you and follow you whereſoeuer you goe, taking his onely delight to be only in your company, and that you may bring this the better

better to passe you shall not suffer him to receiue either foode or cherishings from any mans hands but your owne onely; and as thus you grow familiar with the Whelpe, and make him louing and fond of you, so you shal also mixe with this familiarity a kinde of awe and obedience in the Whelpe, so as he may aswell feare you as loue you; and this awe or feare you shall procure rather with your countenance, frowne, or sharpe words, then with blowes, or any other actuall cruelty, for these whelpes are quickly terryfied, and the vyolence of torment not onely depriues them of courage, but also makes them dull & dead spirited, whereas on the contrary part you are to striue to keepe your Dogge (which is for this purpose) as wanton as is possible.

When therefore you haue made your whelpe thus familiar and louing vnto you, so as he will follow you vp and downe whither soeuer you goe without taking notice of any man but your selfe only, & that he knoweth your frowne from your smyle, and your gentle words from your rough, you shal begin to teach him to coutch & lye downe close to the ground

ground first by laying him downe to the ground, and saying vnto him, *Lye close, Lye close*; or some such like word of commandement, and terrifying him with rough language when he doth any thing against your meaning and giuing him not onely cherrishings, but foode (as a peece of bread or the like, which it is intended you must euer carry about you) when he doth any thing according vnto your will, till you haue made him so perfitly vnderstand you that when at any time you shall but say, lye close, downe, couch, or the like, that then presently he doe the same, without any stamering, stay or amazement, which by paines taking, and continual vse, you shall perfitly bring to passe in a few daies.

This done, you shall then make him after the same manner, and with the same words not onely couch aud lie downe (as aforesaid) but being couched you shall then make him come creeping vnto you with his belly and head close to the ground so farre or so little a way as you shall thinke good, and this you shall do by saying, *Come nearer, Come nearer*, or the like; and at first (till he vnderstand your

your meaning) by ſhewing him a piece of bread or ſome other foode which may intice him and draw him with more willingneſſe to come vnto you, and in this leſſon you muſt obſerue that when he offereth to come vnto you, if he either raiſe from the ground his fore-parts, or his hinder-parts, or if he doe but ſo much as offer to lift vp his head, that then preſently you doe not onely with your hand thruſt his body downe in ſuch ſort as you would haue him, but alſo accompany that action with the terror of your voice, and ſuch ratings as may not onely affright the Whelpe, but make him with greater care to ſtriue to performe your pleaſure, which performance if it come not ſo ſpeedily as you thinke fit, or not with the willingneſſe which is to be required in ſuch an action, if then to the terror of your voice you adde a ſharpe ierke or two with a whip-coard laſh, it ſhall not be amiſſe, but much auaileable; onely by all meanes forbeare buffetings about the dogges head with your fiſts, for ſuch correction is naught, and not only makes a dogge dull and of a ſlow ſpirit, but alſo takes away from him al pleaſure

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pleaſure and delight in that which is and ſhould bee his naturall exerciſe. Now when hee doth performe your will, ether fully as you would deſire, or in part according to the apprehenſion of his firſt knowledge, you ſhall then by no meanes forget not onely to cheriſh him, but alſo to feede him, and then renew his leſſon againe, till hee doe euery thing as perfectly as arte can require it, couching when you command him, creepeing vpon his belly as farre as you will haue him, and pauſing and ſtaying, when and as oft as you bid him, and in this practiſe you ſhal continue him, and make him ſo perfect and ready that when at any time you chance to walke abroad, and that the wanton whelpe begins to play in the fieldes, (for rainge you ſhall not ſuffer him till he haue full ſtrength) if you ſee him moſt buſie, euen then you ſhall ſpeake vnto him, and make him in the height of his paſtime, preſently fall to the ground, and not onely lye cloſe, but alſo come creeping on his belly vnto you, this when you haue perfited you ſhall then teach him to leade in a ſtringe or line, and to follow you at your heele

cloſe

cloſe without either trouble or ſtraining of his collor, in which there is ſmall art to be vſed, more theu a daily labour and practiſe, and not ſtriuing too roughly with the Whelp, but by all gentle means, firſt giuing him vnderſtanding what to doe, and then ſhewing the manner how to doe, you ſhall ſee that in a day or leſſe, hee will doe as much as can be deſired.

When all theſe things aforeſaid are perfitly learned, it is to be imagined that by this time the whelpe will be at leaſt twelue moneths of age, at which time (the ſeaſon of the yeare being fit) you may very well aduenture to goe into the field and ſuffer him to raunge and hunt therein, yet with ſueh carefulneſſe and obedience, that albe his ſpirit and mettall do neuer ſo much tranſport him, yet vpon the firſt (*Hem*) or warning of your voice that he ſtop and looke backe vpon you, as who ſhould ſay (doe you call) and vpon the ſecond, or reitterati-on of your voice, that forthwith he ei-ther forbeare hunt further, or elſe come in to your foote and walke by you, till you giue him new incouragement; and in

this raunging or hunting of the whelpe, you finde that, through wantonneſſe or fooliſhneſſe he be giuen to babling or opening without cauſe, you ſhall then at firſt chide him therefore, but if that preuaile not, you ſhall then correct him much more ſharpely, as by biteing him hard with your teeth at the rootes of his eares. or elſe laſhing him hard with a ſharpe whip-corde-laſh, till you haue made him ſo ſtaunch that he will hunt cloſe and warily, without once opening either through wantonneſſe or the riſing vp of any ſmall birds before him.

Now when you haue brought your dogge to this ſtaunch and obedient manner of hunting, and that he will beſtow himſelfe in ſuch manner as you pleaſe to appoint him, then as ſoone as you finde him to come vpon the haunt of any *Partridge* (which you ſhall know both by his greater eagerneſſe in hunting, as alſo by a kinde of whimpering and whining in his voice being greedily deſirous to open, onely feare and awe keepes him in an vnwilling obedience) you ſhall then ſpeake vnto him as warning him to take heede

heede, by saying, (*Be wise, Take heeede*) or the like, but if notwithstanding he either rush in and so spring them, or else open or vse any other meanes by which the *Partridge* escapeth, you shall then presently take him and correct him very soundly, and then cast him off againe and either let him hunt those in such places as you haue markt them, or else in some other haunts where you are assured some Couey lodgeth; and then as before shewed, being comm̃ed vpon the haunts, giue the dogge warning, and if you see that out of feare he standeth still and waueth his taile, looking forward as if he did point at something, then you may be sure that the *Partridge*, or that he hunteth, is before him, then you shall make him lie close, and your selfe taking a lardge raunge or ring about him, shall looke if you can finde the *Partridge*: which as soone as you haue found, if he haue set them farre off, you shall then by saying (goe nearer) make the dogge creepe on his belly nearer to the Couey, but if he be neare enough you shall then make him lye close without stirring, and then drawing your nets

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take the *Partridge* as hath beene before ſhewed, and then cheeriſh the dogge exceeding much, firſt by giuing him the heads, necks and pinions of the *Partridge*, and then by clawing and clapping him, and by giuing him either bread or other foode which you muſt euermore at thoſe times carry about you; but if it happen that as before, ſo againe hee chance to ſpring vp the game, by his awant of taking heede or other rudeneſſe, then againe you ſhall correct him more then before, and ſo take him vp into your ſtring and leade him home, tying him vp for that night, without giuing him any thing more then a bit of bread and water to keepe and maintaine life in his boſome, and then the next day haue him to the field, and doe as before ſhewed, yet with ſomewhat more terror and hard countenance, that hee may not onely call to minde his former falt, but alſo ſee that yet he hath not gotten your fauour, and there is no queſtion but he will be much more carefull then hee was before, & ſtriue in al things more readily to obey your commandements; and then when he performeth your will

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and doth according to your expectation you muſt by no meanes forget to beſtow vpon him all the cheeriſhings that may be, as thoſe of the voice, the hands, and of foode alſo, whereby the dogge may be delighted and encouraged to increaſe and goe forward in his well doing. And heerein you are to obſerue alſo, that when your dogge ſetteth the *Partridge*, if he doe ſtand vpright vpon his legges looking as it were at, or ouer the *Partridge*, that then ſuch ſtanding is a fault and may giue a blinke or offence to the *Patridge*, and therefore in this caſe you ſhall ſpeake vnto the dogge and chide him, ſaying vnto him, Be wiſe, or lye cloſe, not leauing till you ſee him lay himſelfe downe vpon his belly on the ground.

Againe, you ſhall obſerue, that when you goe in vnto the Couey to ſpring the *Partridge* vp into your nets, that if the dogge ruſh haſtily after you, and offer to ſpring them either before, or as ſoone as you, that likewiſe it is a great fault, and you muſt correct him very bitterly for the ſame; and to the ende no that fault in you, may bring on that

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fault in the dogge, you muſt obſerue to goe very leaſurely and with great diſcretion into the Couey and euer as you goe ſpeake to the dogge to be wiſe and to lye cloſe, terrifying him in ſuch ſort that he may not mooue till you giue him libertie.

Many other obſeruations there be, but none more materiall then theſe already rehearſed; ſo that being carefull and diligent to vſe and obſerue theſe according to the truth of their natures, there is no doubt but you ſhall bring your whelpe in one foure or fiue moneths to that full perfection which can be required of any reaſonable iudgement. And thus much for the bringing vp of any Spaniell-Whelpe to this excellent art of Setting.

CHAP.

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CHAP. XVII.

Of the making of the beſt Lyme, and of the preſeruation, as alſo of the Lyming of Roddes, Buſhes, Strings, &c.

NOw for as much as the perfection of this Art conſiſteth in the perfection of the Inſtruments which are to be imployed therein, and that whereas any of them ſhall either grow or bee defectiue, that there the whole worke muſt neceſſarily periſh and fall to ruine, and for as much as there is no inſtrument more auaileable or more caſuall then Bird-lime is, both by reaſon of the ſtrength, and vigour, and abilitie to hold and intangle when it is good and perfit, and alſo the aptneſſe to looſe, not to cleaue or ſtick, when it is either weake rotten or defectiue: I think

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it not heere amisse to declare vnto you how and in what manner to make and compound the most excellentest and perfitest Bird-lime, for all manner of vses or purposes, wherein soeuer it shall be imployed, whether it be in Winter or in Sommer, in the Frost or in the Thawe, or whether it be by Water or by Land, or for any generall vse to be imployed in this art of Fowling.

Making of Bird-lime To make then the best and most excellentest Bird-lime, you shall take at Midsomer the Barke of Holly and pill it from the Tree, so much as will fill a reasonable bigge vessell, then put to it running water, and set it on the fire, and boyle it till the gray and white Barke rise from the greene, which will take for the most part, a whole day or better in boyling, then take it from the fire and seperate the Barkes after the water is very well drained from it, which done, take all the greene Barke and lay it on the ground in a close place, and a moist floare, as in some low Vault or Cellar, and then with all manner of green weedes, as Docks, Hemlock, Thystels and the like, couer it quite ouer a good thick-

thickneſſe, and ſo let it lye for the ſpace of tenne or twelue daies, in which time it will rot and turne to a filthie and flymie matter, then take it vp from the ground and put it into a lardge morter, and there beate and grinde it exceedingly till it be comed to one vniuerſall paſte or toughneſſe, without the diſerning of any part of the Barke or other ſubſtance, which as ſoone as you ſee, you ſhall take it out of the morter, and carry it to a quicke and ſwift running ſtreame, and there waſh it exceedingly, not leaning any moate or foulenеſſe within it, then put it vp in a very cloſe earthen pot, and let it ſtand and purge for diuers daies together, not omitting but to skum it and clenſe it as any foulenеſſe riſes, for at leaſt three or foure daies together, and then perceiuing no more skum will ariſe, you ſhall then take it out of that pot and put it in another cleane earthen veſſell, and couer it cloſe, and ſo keepe it.

Now when you haue occaſion to vſe your Lyme, you ſhall take of it ſuch a quantitie as you ſhall thinke fit, and putting it into an earthen pipkin, with a third part of Hogges-greaſe, Capons-greaſe *How to vſe Lyme.*

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greaſe or Gooſe-greaſe, finely clarified (but Capons-greaſe or Gooſe-greaſe is the beſt) and ſet it one a very gentle fire and there let them melt together, and ſtirre them continually, till they be both incorporated together, and that yon cannot diſcerne any ſeperation of bodies, but all one entire and perfit ſubſtance, then take it from the fire and coole it, ſtirring it ſtill till it be cold.

Liming of Roddes, Strings, &c.

As ſoone as your Lime is well coold, you ſhall then take your Lyme-roddes, and beaking or warming them a little ouer the fire to make them warme and drye, then take ſome of the Lyme (ſo prepared as aforeſaid) and winde it about the tops of the roddes, then draw the roddes aſunder one from another and cloſe them againe, then open them and ſhut them againe, continually plying and working them together, till by ſmearing one vpon another you haue equally beſtowed on euery rodde a like quantitie of lyme, not any rodde hauing more or leſſer then another, but all alike both in thickneſſe and depth, alwaies prouided that you keepe the full and entyre breadth of your hand (at leaſt) free and

and without any lime at all, euer and anon warming the roddes before the fire to make the lime ſpread and bedde vpon them the better and to make it lye ſmoother and plainer, without any groſſe or palpable ſhew, whereby the Foule may take affright or amazement before they come to touch it; If you lime any ſtrings, you ſhall doe it when the lime is very hot and at the thinneſt, beſmearing the ſtrings on all ſides, by foulding them vp together and vndoing them againe, and by laying the places that are vntoucht to the places that are toucht, till all be generally touched and no part of the corde free from lime, nor any part thicker or thinner then another, the knots only excepted, which muſt be a little better lymed then any other part of the corde; both becauſe of their waight and that they may faſten a great deale the ſooner. Now laſtly for the lyming of Strawes, it muſt be done alſo when the lyme is very hot, and in ſuch manner as the roddes are done, before the fire, only you muſt not doe a fewe, but a great heape together, as much as you can well gripe in your hands, for ſo they are

the

the ſtronger, and not ſo apt to bruiſe or breake in pieces, and therefore in the opening and working of them you ſhall not doe it with a little quantitie or a few together, but ſtill as many as you can well gripe, toſſing and turning them, and working them before the fire, till they be all beſmeared, and that euery ſtraw haue his true proportion and quantitie of lyme, which as ſoone as you ſee it is done in perfection, you ſhall then haue caſes made of leather, in which to put in your ſeuerall bunches of roddes, and ſo ſet them vp and keepe them till you haue occaſion to vſe them.

Now if it ſo fall out that the weather doe proone ſo extreame ſharpe and froſtie, that your Lime-roddes doe freeſe, and thereby looſe all their ſtrength and vigor, ſo as they cannot hold any thing at all; then when you mixe your greaſe and lyme together, you ſhall take a quatter ſo much of the oyle of *Peter* (which the Pothecaries call *Petrolium*) as you doe of Capons-greaſe, and mixing them together well, and working it vpon the roddes, it will euer keepe your lime ſo ſupple, tough, fine and gentle, that

that no froſt how great or violent ſoe-
uer, ſhall by any meanes anoy or offend
you. And thus much for the knowledge
of [illegible]me and the ſeuerall vſes, with which
I end this briefe Treatiſe or Summarie
Collection of this pleaſant and delight-
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the full accompliſhment of my de-
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